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THE FREEMAN

A NATIONAL COLORED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

INDIANAPOLIS MAY 11 1889

Freeman

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HON. MIFFLIN W. GIBBS.

THE FIRST COLORED JUDGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Biographical Sketch of a Man Who Has Labored From Youth to Old Age for the Upbuilding of the Race, and Whose Business and Professional Success Has Been Remarkable.

Prepared for The Freeman.

Mifflin Wister Gibbs was born in the city of Philadelphia in April, 1828. His father was a Methodist minister, and died when the subject of this sketch was but eight years of age. His widowed mother was an industrious and frugal woman with remarkable force of character, thoroughly devoted to her children, and did her best to foster and encourage their pursuit of knowledge. Although compelled to alternate between labor for support and attending school at the age of seventeen, he had acquired a good common school education and thus equipped, had to enter upon the battle of life. He was at this time apprenticed to a carpenter and builder, and after learning the business thoroughly at the end of his apprenticeship became a contractor and builder on his own account. While so engaged he lost no opportunity to cultivate his taste for literature and literary pursuits, and at the age of twenty-one he was a conspicuous member of the Philomathean Institute of Philadelphia, a literary association of which Purvis, Douglass, Whipper, Weir and other noted colored men of that era were then shinning lights.

Feeling keenly as he did the degradation and oppression of his race, and knowing from experience, though short, yet sufficient, the obstacles to success that barred their aspirations and progress at every turn; he not only lent a willing hand to any measure of reform that promised to soften the hard lives that environed them, but became an active member of several benevolent associations that had for their object timely succour and aid to the friendless fugitive and the ultimate abolition of slavery. He was a member of the Anti-slavery Society and a shrewed and active agent and worker of the now historic Underground Railroad. Among the many fugitives in whose rescue he was instrumental, and whom he assisted to reach shelter and security under the British Flag was William and Ellen Craft, William Box Brown and several other celebrities of the Anti-slavery period.

But these obstacles and continued insults to his manhood, comparitive as they were in the city of Philadelphia, only fired him with greater indignation and abhorrence of the fetters that bound him, he was restless within the narrow limits of his native city and thirsted for wider field of usefulness. About this time (1849) Frederick Douglass and the late Charles Lenox Remond visited Philadelphia to take part in the Anti-slavery convention of that year. They were very much impressed with the advanced ideas, general information upon Anti-slavery work and the earnest manner of young "Miff" Gibbs, as his elder contemporaries called him, and they persuaded him to embark upon a lecturing tour in New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. While so engaged the California gold fever broke out and soon became epidemic. Meeting in the course of his travels many successful gold seekers who had just returned and who gave him dazzling accounts of the new Eldorado, he resolved at the close of his lecturing tour to try his fortune in what was then considered a terra incognita. A voyage to San Francisco in those days by the way of the Chagres River and the Isthumus of Panama, was a serious and expensive undertaking; but nothing daunted he stepped jauntily across the gang plank in New York of a steamer bound for the Pacific, with "Youth in the helm, and hope in the prow," and arrived in San Francisco in the latter part of 1850 without ("as he himself said it" a dollar betwixt him and high Heaven, but with firm assurance that rich paying dirt was in sight. Ordinary mechanics were getting from five to ten dollars a day, and common laborers two and a half. At first he obtained work at his trade, but after one or two difficulties with white mechanics who refused to work with him he determined to quit it. He then formed a partnership with Nathan Pointer in the clothing business, in which they were very successful. In 1852 he entered into a larger enterprise with Peter Lester as his partner. Under the firm name of Lester & Gibbs, they established a first class business as importers of fine boots and shoes for which gilt edged prices were then paid in San Francisco. They did an extensive business, importing their stock from the most celebrated manufacturers in Philadelphia, New York, Paris and London. Their store on Clay street between Montgomery and Kearney is still favorably remembered by old Californians.

Notwithstanding the great demands made upon his time by his business operations, he was a mindful as ever of the condition and interest of his race. As early as 1851, together with the late Jonas H. Townsend, W. H. Newbv, Willinm H. Half and other prominent colored men of San Francisco, he drew up and published in the Alta California a series of resolutions that rang clear as a bell defining their rights, and announcing their determination, although disfranchised American citizens, to resist any encroachment upon those rights. This was the first expression of the colored citizens of this State and it fell like a clapp of thunder in a clear sky upon the pro-slavery Democracy. Judge Gibbs was one of the proprietors and publishers as well as a regular contributer to the first colored paper published in California, the Mirror of the Times. He was a member of the conventions of 1854, '55 and '57 and took a prominent part in the deliberations, and served on most of the important committees. An attempt was made to enforce an obnoxious act of the Legislature known as the "voters poll tax" levied upon colored men of the State, although disfranchised. This was strenuously resisted by the colored people. The penalty for omission to pay this odious tax was forfeiture and sale of whatever goods and chattels might be found. Demand was made upon Lester Gibbs at their store, they refused to pay the infamous tribute, their goods were seized and offered for sale at auction; but the injustice was too revolting; no man could be found mean enough to make a bid and they were returned. This heroic stand made by such prominent and reputable men as Lester & Gibbs made the poll tax against colored men so unpopular in San Francisco that it was finally abandoned. The success of Lester & Gibbs in their business operations extending over many years demonstrated the ability of colored men from a commercial stand-point, and had a wide-spread influence and salutary effect upon colored men on the Pacific Coast, as their operations extended from Lower California to Oregon.

We next learn of him at Victoria, the quasi city and chief emporium of the Hudson Bay Company. Seeing that Victoria possessed unsurpassed natural advantages in location, a salubrious climate and a commodious harbor, he wisely concluded that it was bound to become the commercial capital he immediately engaged in business, invested largely in real estate, and built the second mercantile house outside of the Hudson Bay Company's Fort. His operations in real estate were extensive and invariably successful. He was public spirited and enterprising, he built several of the most substantial business houses, one of the most beautiful villas which now adorn the environs of Victoria, he occupied as his family residence for many years and after he left sold it to Judge Crease, Attorney General of the Colony, who has since occupied it. His mercantile operations were likewise extensive and successful.

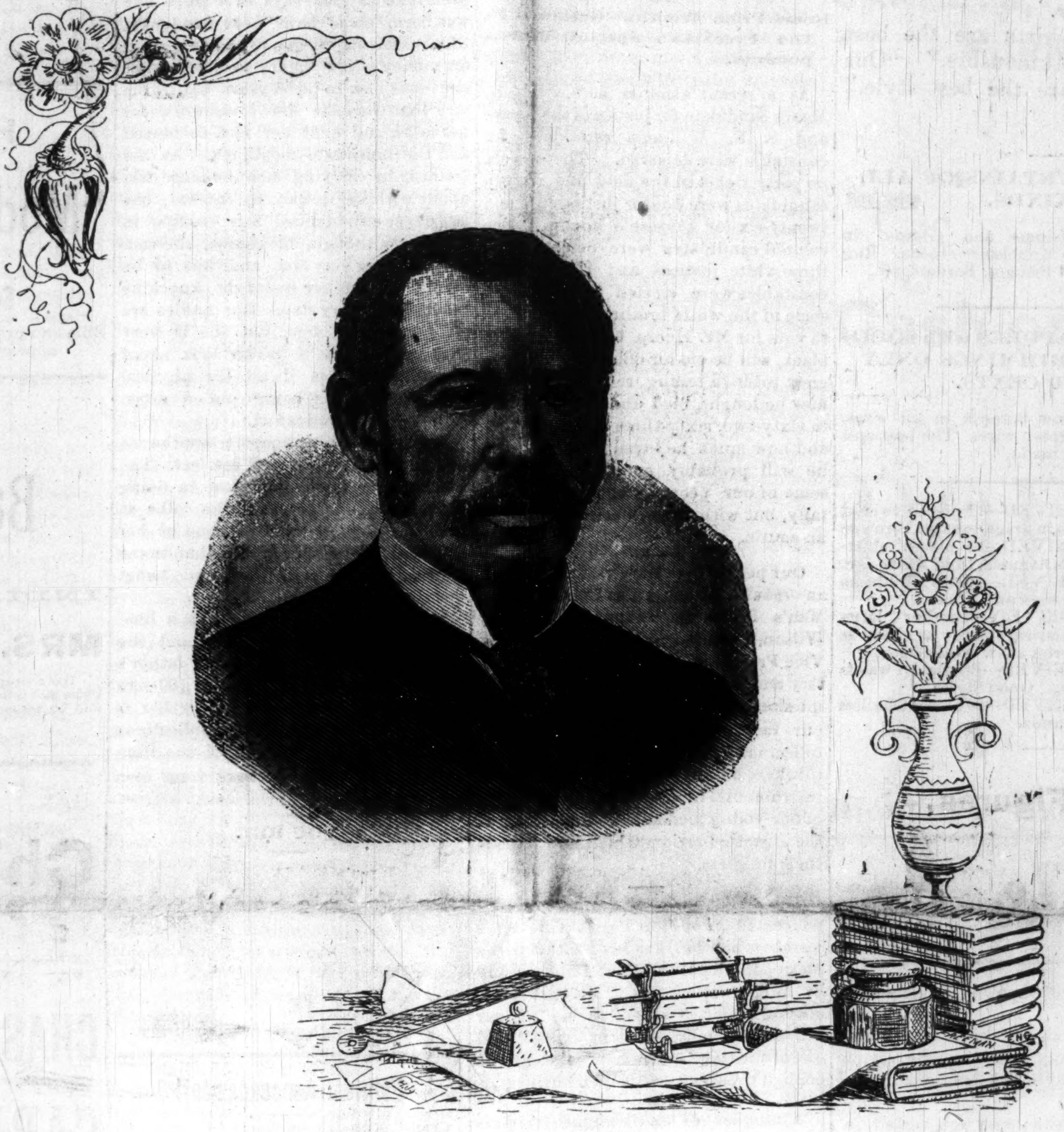
Having amassed considerable wealth and owning as he did property enough to bring him in a large rental, he at length concluded to withdraw from active business operations.

On the discovery of Anthracite coal on Queen Charlotte Island, being the first discovery of the kind on the Pacific Coast, Judge Gibbs became a large shareholder in an English company and was elected one of the directors. After expending about $60,000 in prospecting and surveys with no substantial result, they advertised for tenders for building a railroad, wharves, etc. Judge Gibbs resigned his position of director, put in a bid and secured the contract, although not the lowest bid but solely on account of his known responsibility, and integrity. He left Victoria in January, 1867, on the steamer Otto, taking with him fifty men—surveyors, mechanics and laborers. He finished his contract within the stipulated time, twelve months, in spite of hostile Indian demonstrations unforeseen and innumerable difficulties and sent the first cargo of Anthracite coal ever unearthed on the Pacific Coast to the directors, and a market. He then returned to Victoria. In pursuance of a predetermination to return to the United States, previous to engaging in this enterprise, he had been reading law under a celebrated English barrister in Victoria, with a view of preparing himself for the duties which he believed there awaited him. Winding up his business in Vancouver Island he retraced his steps to the United States, and went to Oberlin, Ohio, where with his wife and children he settled. He entered the law department of Oberlin College from whence he graduated in 1870. He then started South with the determination to settle at some desirable point.

After attending the South Carolina convention as a delegate from Ohio having made a pretty thorough examination of the advantages offered by most of the Southern States, he became favorably impressed with what he had learned of Arkansas, and finally determined to settle permanently at Little Rock in that State. He arrived in that city a perfect stranger but was cordially received and he soon made many valuable and influential friends. He at once entered the office of Benjamin and Barnes, a leading law firm of Little Rock, where he completed his studies, and was admitted to the bar. One year after, he was appointed County Attorney of Pulaski county, the capital county of the State. He resigned this position in 1873, when the citizens of Little Rock, a city containing 20,000 inhabitants, a majority being white, elected him to the office of City Judge, being the first colored man elected to such a position in the United States. This was only two years from his advent into Little Rock. How well and faithfully he discharged the duties is to be found in the fact that Democrats and Republicans vied with each other in complimenting him on his integrity. In 1872, Judge Gibbs was delegate from Arkansas to the National Convention of colored men at New Orleans. Upon his return home he canvassed the State for Joseph Brooks for Governor, against Baxter, the Judas Iscariot that sold out the Republicans and turned the State over to the Democracy. He was also a delegate to the Newspaper Convention of colored men held at Cincinnati, in August, 1875, and a delegate to the National Convention of colored men at Nashville, Tenn., in the same year and was elected its president. After the little misunderstanding in Arkansas in 1874, Judge Gibbs resumed the practice of law and took little interest in politics until the Presidential campaign in 1876 when he ran on the Republican ticket as Presidential elector at large for the State of Arkansas and led by several thousand votes every other candidate on the ticket.

In June, 1876, President Hayes appointed Judge Gibbs Register of the United States Land Office at Little Rock, Arkansas. He performed his duties with such complete satisfaction to the Department and the Executive that President Arthur reappointed him in September, 1881. In his zeal to be doing something to benefit his race, he utilized the opportunities of his official position to carry on an extensive correspondence with colored men in the South, and also in many of the Northern and Western States. The result of which has been to induce upwards of 1,000 colored men to locate who now have homes of their own ranging from 40 to 160 acres. Judge Gibbs has devoted much of his time, and contributed liberally to bring about the establishment of Industrial schools. He projected and has borne the whole expense of the recent conference at New Orleans to promote this praiseworthy object. In pursuance of a resolution of the Nashville Convention, Senator Windom appointed the late ex-Congressman James T Rapier and Judge Gibbs, a committee to visit Kansas and report upon the condition of the exodus freedmen. They did so and made an admirable report. Judge Gibbs was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati in 1876, and a delegate and one of the memorable 306 who voted for Grant at the convention at Chicago in 1880. He was also a delegate to the last Republican National Convention, two other colored men and himself only voting for Arthur in opposition to the other three-fourths of the delegation. He was Commissioner of Colored Exhibits to the World's Exposition at New Orleans for the State of Arkansas, and has shipped to New Orleans a large and interesting collection of exhibits from the colored people of that State. He was an elector at large in the Harrison and Morton campaign of '88.

As an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by his neighbors and fellow citizens of Little Rock, it may be mentioned that he is a member of the bar association of Little Rock," to which he was unanimously elected in 1882. He is a member of the Howard Association (the friend of the poor and needy of Little Rock,) and also a member of the board of visitors of the public schools of the city. Judge Gibbs is materially interested in the welfare of his adopted State; he owns a large amount of business and resident property in Little Rock and elsewhere. He is a partner in the Electric Light Company, and a large shareholder in several other manufacturing companies in the city and lives in a handsome suburban residence he recently built. Judge Gibbs is now rounding up the period of a well spent life. He has discharged the duties of every position of honor and trust which he has held with singular fidelity and credit to himself, and he has been, during an eventful epoch in the history of the colored race, faithful, zealous and untiring in his labors in their behalf. Any eulogy upon such a life would be to "gild refined gold, or paint the lily." It is in itself sufficient to paint a moral or adorn a tale. His industry, perseverence and thrift under many adverse circumstances, and the grand result should be a bright and alluring example to young colored men.



HON. MIFFLIN WISTER GIBBS,
Of Little Rock, Arkansas.

KANSAS CITY JOTTINGS.

Paragraphs and Personals.

Kansas City, Mo., special.

The Freeman is on sale at Ruth's Cafe, 543 Grand Ave.

Mrs. R. T. Cole has been quite sick, but is able to be out again.

Thursday May 9th Dr. J. E. Henderson lectured on respiration.

Mr. James Shelby, of Topeka, Kansas, was in the city this week.

Mr. Wm. Lemons has been very ill for a few day but is convalescent.

When you are out on 18th St. call on the Freeman Cigar Store and get The Freeman cigar.

McCabe and Young, minstrels are doing K. C., this week, playing to a full house twice a day.

Heigh and Rose, a new restaurant at No. 910 E. 12th St. These young men opened Saturday evening, May 4th. everything brand new. Call and see them.

After fifteen years service Wm. F. Davis, of K. C. police force, was dismissed. Also Mr. N. A. Fodder. Their places were filled by Mr. J. H. Buford and Maj. S. C. Koskins.

H. D. Simmons opened a cigar and tobacco store on the 1th inst., at 1207 E. 13th street. He will also have The Freeman on sale. Call and get a colored paper and a colored smoke.

The Adelphi Club met, Thursday evening, at the usual time and place, but Prof. Ridgeway (white), who was to lecture on "race projudice" failed to come. The remainder of the program was carried out in full.

HARDY.

THE

NEW YORK STORE

ESTABLISHED 1853.

This week we have a few words with you regarding "Our Shirts," both in laundered and unlaundered. We make the assertion that we have the best shirts in the world, and we are supported in this by the regularly increasing sales, and the fact that our customers repeat their purchases. We have a great many customers who heretofore thought that they must have their shirts made to order and pay from $18 to $24 a dozen, but for the past three years they have bought our shirts for $11 a dozen and say "they never had better."

"Our shirts are the best fitting." "Our shirts are the best materials." 'Our shirts are the best workmanship." "Our Shirts are the best finish." "Our shirts are the best style." "Our shirts are the best shirts."

FOUR QUALITIES OF UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS.

First—$1 each; $5.50 half dozen.
Second 87½cts, each; $4.75 half dozen
Third 75 cts each; $4.50 half dozen.
Fourth—50 cts. each; $3 half dozen.

THREE QUALITIES LAUNDERED SHIRTS.

First. $1.15. Second, $1. Third, 75c.

Boy's shirts, unlaundered, 50 cts sizes 12 to 14.

Every shirt we sell is made expressly to our order, and no one else has the same shirt, either here or anywhere in this country.

At our shirt department we have full lines of Linen Collars and Cuffs, Silk Ties, Bows and Scarfs, Suspenders, Sleeve and Collar Buttons, and all that is usually kept in a first-class gents Furnishing Department.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Spun Silks, Ramies, Damasks, Cretonners, Printed Plushes, etc., etc., for Curtains, Furniture Coverings, Lambrequins Porteries, etc. etc.

LACE CURTAINS OF ALL KINDS.

Furniture fringes and Gimps, in colors to match upholstery Goods. Rug Fringes, Tassel Fringes, Borders, etc.

POLISHED POLES with SOLID BRASS TRIMMINGS ONLY 39 CENTS.

Wire Window Screens in all sizes, with black or green wire. The best and lightest screen made.

JUST RECEIVED—12 pieces twilled suiting flannels in grags, tans and browns

JUST RECEIVED—50 pieces shirtings and tennis flannels, from 10c to 50c.

JUST RECEIVED—50 doz Childrens Lace Caps, all sizes and prices.

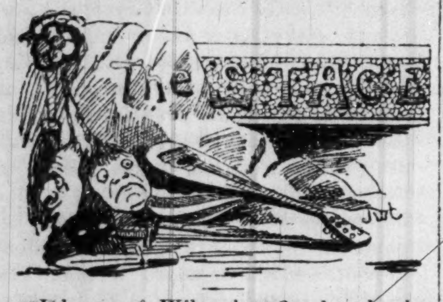
JUST RECEIVED—Another large line of embroideries, equally as cheap as those we sold you a few weeks ago.

JUST RECEIVED—Boys shirt waists from 25c to 65c. Good Styies.

JUST RECEIVED—50 pieces Challies in colored groundz.

Goods always in Plain Figures.

Pettis, Bassett & Co.



Johnson & Wilson's refined and original minstreis were greeted by a large audience at Music Hall, Topeka, Kan., on the 25th inst. The performance was a very creditable one, many original and unique features of minstrelsy being introduced which elicted much applause from the highly appreciative and large audience. This company was organized in this city by Messrs. Ed Johnson and Joseph Wilson, both possessing considerable talent for the stage, and will doubtless, should they continue, gain quite a reputation. The most stirring features of the performance are the Drum Major's drill, of six artists headed by C. Moss, Captain, which exhibits considerable skill, and the soloists, Messrs. D. W. Dillard and A. Ray, the latter exhibits more than ordinary ability as a guitar and mandoline soloist. The company only needs financial backing to insure success. The company is under the direct management of Mr. Elward Johnson. The Freeman wishes them success.

There has been so much written on elocution that it is trying work to find an original idea. The field has been pretty well covered for some time, but however, we will try to give a few ideas that may interest our readers.

The lovliest of all arts to my mind, is that of portraying characters and mastering the proper conceptions; to give thought its highest mode of expression; to convey the proper manner of speech to another by that special gift from God, the voice; or in other words, the art of elocution, and dramatic art. This work has been, and is to-day, neglected to too great an extent by those who should by all means be the persistent students—the clergy, the lawyer, the teacher, the actor, the public speaker and the singer. In making the assertion that the above classes should be the painstaking students, it will probably be necessary for me to give reasons in order to convince many of our readers; that I shall try to do. The minister should be able to read and deliver, to his congregation, the scripture, hymns and litany impressively, for when he arises at the altar we generally expect that which will stir our hearts, as it were, and in order to do so he must have the power of eloquence and oratory.

The lawyer should be a man well versed in oratory and dramatic art in order to be convincing before a judge and jury.

The teacher should be well versed in elocution, in order that they may teach those under their supervision to read with good effect and ease.

The actor cannot play his part with satisfaction unless he is a good reader, and can give out the right conception to those whom they are to entertain by their work.

The public speaker is generally an instructor, and in order to instruct they should have a shrewd manner of moving their audiences; not alone can they do this by the points in their speeches, but by their art of expression, and the only way to acquire this is by the proper attention given to oratory.

The singer, to give the perfect articulation and pleasing expression which mortals delight in listening to, should understand the science of elocution.

In fact, all persons should learn the art. When once installed in the mind, it aids in conversation in the parlor, the drawing room, the social or home circle, for every one likes the conversationalist with agreeable expression.

Lisping, stammering, stuttering and other defects of speech, the voice that is coarse, sharp, twangie, throaty, etc., can be readily overcome, cured and made pleasant and musical by diligent practice of elocution.

Elocution is the art and manner of speaking, or reading, with feeling and expression. Thought may be depicted by voice and feature. The voice is the principal means of delivering thought, so, consequently, it must be the foundation or basis of elocution.

Articulation and enunciation consist of distinct utterance and pronounciation of elementary sounds. The different branches of elocution and dramatic art are physical gymnastics, which embrace attitude, gesture, chest expansion, body and neck movements, vocal gymnastics embrace breathing. tone, pitch, inflection, quality, force, stress, movement and articulation. Of course, many of the branches are given other names by the different authorities, but the sense amounts to the same as the above.

Charlie Hunt, the commedian, played at Worth's Museum in New York, last week. This week he fills an engagement at Dorris's Museum, the same city. He is one of the old Georgia Minstrel actors.

The Excelsior Quartette was very successful at Worth's Museum, New York City, last week. This quartette has more steady engagements than any colored quartette in the country.

I find in different parts of the South there are many extraordinary voices, which might shine out as bright as those of Selika, Batson, King and others, but they are strangers to all musical advantages. Respiratory control and expression they know nothing of. These accomplishments can only be gained by cultivation.

Thousands of people visited the Grand Museum of New York, last week, to view Lucius Monroe, the Ossefield Negro.

Quries concerning the stage will be answered not by mail but through this column.

Miss Flora Batson and Prof. W. T. Powell are in Chicago.

Artist please send notes. TRAGE.

SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS.

Items From Wichita Gathered by The Freeman's Special Correspondent.

At a recent election here, John H. Moore candidate for justice of the peace and S. E. Williams candidate for constable were defeated. There were no party ticket in the field and sixteen candidates were out for justiceship and twenty-six for constable honors. The colored candidates were defeated and three white justices and three white constables were elected but ere long some of the white brethren who refused to vote for Mr. Moore because he was black, will be out for office and will take great pride in telling the colored man how he fought, bled and died for him in sixty-two, sixty-three and sixty-four and how much he loved the Negro and he will probably succeed in feeding some of our people with his antiquated taffy, but with most of us it will act as an emitic.

Our people here have recently formed an organization known as the Oppressed Man's Protective League with Benj Wilson, President; W. A. Bettis, First Vice President; L. R. Johnson, Secretary and S. E. Williams, Marshall. The mission of the league is the elevation of our race, socially, politically and intellectually, it is composed of our best thinkers and will no doubt be greatly instrumental in removing from the paths of our young men and women, many of the gigantic barriers which now impede their progress.

Thos Glover is the only colored policeman on our force of twenty-three members and he owes his position to the Metropolitan police bill and not to any of the city authorities. Mr. Glover is acknowledged by all to be one of our bravest and most efficient officers and one of the few policeman who knows enough to attend to his own business.

A number of ex-Oklahoma boomers are stopping at the Grandview Hotel. They have seen enough of the alleged land of milk and honey and report that very few colored men procured valuable claims. They also related the killing of four colored men by Texans near Lis bon in Oklahoma.

Mr. Cephus Richey, proprietor of the City Exchange hotel, is a shrewd business man and has one of the best equipped hotels of any colored man in the State.

The Freeman can be found on sale at 323 W. Main street and at the Grandview hotel cornner of Water and Elm street.

Mr. A. Covington is prosperous young merchant of our city and should receive the patronage of our people.

A GREAT PAIR OF FEET.

Fannie Mills Has Them at an Eighth Avenue Museum.

N. Y. Sun.

Fannie Mills has brought her feet to town, and there by filled with envy and jealousy the souls of the other freaks in Doris's big museum in Eighth avenue. To look at them one would suppose that the bringing of those feet to town would be a difficult job, but Miss Mills has carried them all over the country, and gets along very easily with they, she says. Miss Mills went on for the first time at Doris's yesterday, and there was no show for any other freaks in the same museum with Fannie's feet.

The feet, separated from the woman, would look like two big, long pincushions stuffed roughly with rags. They are great, irregular shaped bundles, 28 inches long and 32 inches around at the ball of the foot, dime museum measurement. With an ordinary tape measure they are 18 inches long and 22 inches around, but to look at them no one would think that the museum measurement was much of an exaggeration.

But if the feet alone look big, seen with the woman they are simply enormous. Miss Mills is a slight, delicate looking woman, of less than medium height. Seeing her sitting upon her platform yesterday, with all the audience crowding about, one would have said that having big feet didn't agree with her. The air of settled melancholy about her eyes was so profound that even the regulation heartbroken dime-museum smile that all freaks wear could not make her mournfulness any more impressive. But there really is a pleasing glow in her eyes when she gets entirely interested in conversation to forget that she is a freak and smiles as other folks smile.

When on exhibition she wears one shoe off and one shoe on. It takes a whole calfshin to make her a pair of shoes, besides leather for the soles and heels. She wears a low, flat heel. If she set out to wear a Louis Quine, the heel would have to be ten inches high to be in proportion.

The foot from which the shoe is removed is clothed in a red jersey made to order. It is as big as a child's jersey waist, and very shapeless. At one side slit several inches long is cut into the jersey, and the gap thus made exposes a large section of the flesh of the foot and proves that there is no deception about the big bundles reposing on the floor before the little woman.

Miss Mills talks easily and rather proudly of her feet. They have always been that way, she says, ever since she was born, on a farm near Sandusky, Ohio. She only began to show them off for money a few years ago, although she looks now to be 35 years old. Before that time she did housework for her folks, and kept her feet to herself and the immediate neighbors. As her training in carrying her immense feet about with her began in infancy, she has never experienced any trouble in walking, although, of course, she cannot get along very fast, and has to be careful to keep her feet from knocking together at every step. Her ankles are not abnormally large, but she is very thin, and there is a drawn look about her sallow face, as if all the physical energy in her was being pulled down into those enormous feet.

She spends only about six months of every year in showing off her feet. The rest of the time she puts in doing housework, as of yore, for the folks at home. She is especially proud of her cooking. Her father, a big, handsome farmer, travels with her and hangs about the platform.

Miss Mills says that she had a husband once, but that he is dead and she doesn't want another. Her father's standing offer of $5,000 and a 160-acre farm to any one who will marry her is still open, however, and applications for the farm are coming in all the time by letter. Most of them are from men who have never seen the feet.

YOU BET.

If you're in debt
Do not forgebt
The obligation must be mebt.

Fortune no doubt
Might seek you oubt,
But who awaits her is a loubt.

To yield to pique
At best is wique
But w.quest when the chance you sique.

Political Anncuncement!

Charles Miles is a candidate for City Clerk, subject to the decision of tde Republican nominating convention.

Al Taffe is a candidate for city clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

ATTENTION

Com. M. 2d Reg.

—OF—

Indiana Legion,

—WILL GIVE A—

GRAND

BALL

—AT—

LYRA HALL,

MAY 15th.

Music Furnished by Prof. J. G. Dawson's Orchestra.

The Managers will Spare no Pains to make this one of the Grandest Entertainments of the Season.

COME ONE!
COME ALL!

When Children Cry
Mothers will not deny

To their hopeful progeny, ages 4 to 14 years, our

SHORT KNEE PANTS SUITS.

Prices from $1.75 to $10. Also a splendid variety of 3-piece Knee Pants Suits—coats, vests and pants—at $7 and $8. Strickly all wool.
A present given with every Boy's or Child's Suit sold at $2 and upward.

HATS For men and boys, at the lowest prices. HATS

Original Eagle

5 & 7 WEST WASHINGTON ST.

HUNDREDS WILL ATTEND!

—THE—

"Model Clothing Entertainment"

Which will be given at the

Second Baptist Church, Wednesday Evening, May 15th.

Bills and programs will appear later

ADMISSION:
Adults ....20 cents. Children..... ...10 cents

WENGER'S

Bates House Shoe Store,

No. 62 W. Washington St:

INDIANAPOLIS, - - INDIANA

MRS. M. L. JOSS, THE MILLINER.

Has reopened in her new quarters with a new stock of first-class Millinery Goods of the latest styles and fashions. Her prices are the lowest reasonable rates. No extra charge for trimming. Call on her and get your new Spring hat.

80 Indiana Avenue.

NEW STOCK OF
Childrens' Carriages,

Boys Wagons, Bicycles, Trycicles, and Velocipedes, Brackets, Rockers, Easels, Etc.

See Our $5 Carriage!

CHAS. MAYER & CO., 29 and 31 West Washington Street.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAINS.

WALL PAPERS. NEW GOODS,

Not only are my goods of new manufacture, but they embrace all that is new in ideas. Many patterns made specially for me, and, in consequence, do not become common. First-class artists to show these goods. Skillful workmen to do all classes of decorative work. Intending purchasers should see these, as well as my new styles of American goods. It is a recognized fact that I am selling the most reliable makec at LOWER PRICES than any other house in the city.

ALBERT GALL.

Furniture. Carpets.

LARGE VARIETY IN SELECT STOCK.

Call in and get bargains at 98 East New York Street. All goods sold for CASH on PAYMENTS.

J. F. KOESTERS & CO.,

Halcyon Block. 98 East New York St.

SPECIAL PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY!

—WITH—

Theanectar Tea & A. & P. Baking Powder

THE GREAT

Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,

4 Bates House Block. 164 E. Washington St.

—GO TO—

THE F. E. FULLER INSTALLMENT CO.,

—FOR—

Dress Goods

Sold On Weekly or Monthly Payments.

In Henriettes, Cashmeres, Flannels, Silks, Etc., cut in any length dress pattern to suit purchaser. Also Watches. Clocks, Jewelry, Bibles, Albums, Lace Curtains, Bed Sets, Rugs, Toilet Goods, Table Linens, Paintings and a large variety of Household Articles. Lamps and Beaded Wraps.

44 E. Ohio St. Opp. Public Library.

Ladies

Call at

Sullivan-Grohs Co.'s

And see the

Baby Show

Open from 7:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.

All week. Admission free to all. See the greatest display of Infants' and Children's Wear. It is not alone the price we ask, but all we ask is for you to see our styles, Nothing ever shown in this city before like it. Ladies don't fail to see what we have in

Dresses,
Slips,
Robes,
Cloaks,
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INDIANAPOLIS, - IND.

AN AMERICAN KING.

A Sailor Becomes Ruler of an Island —He Has Twenty-Two Wives and Fifty-Five Children.

San Francisco Chronicle.

A few years ago the statement that half the world did not know how the other half lived, would have drawn out an admiring "That's so," from everybody in sight. It is received with sneers now or is openly contradicted Since people began building houses with glass fronts opposite each other; since they have taken to living in the same tenement, nine-tenths of the world keeps pretty well posted on what the other tenth is doing. Where the telephone and the telegraph and the cable go there is little privacy. and where they don't go there is little to be learned. Still, there are matters of interest happening beyond the end of the wires; into the lives of communities or individuals Fate is weaving the strands of romance and adventure that would never be heard of if some way-farer from the far off places did not carry the story abroad.

George Wright, a trader among the Carolines, has many interesting stories to tell of the people and islands of which so little is known. He arrived here on the Australia, and has never lacked auditors when relating what he has seen and heard of the strangers of the Pacific.

"One of the best customers I have in the Carolines," he said the other evening at the Palace Hotel, "is an American, a king, the lord of an island, husband of twenty-two wives and father of fifty-five children. That is the record he had when I was there, some months ago. His family was increasing as the days went by."

"How many men are you speaking of?" the reporter asked.

One. His name is Carl Benjamin, and I think he is a native of Newburyport, Mass.; at least the ship on which he was a sailor hailed from that place. Eleven years ago he left this country on the schooner Bombazine, bound for the Pacific islands. One of those storms that are instantaneous in their rising and terrible in their fury dashed the little vessel among the coral reefs of the Island of Haweis, and of the crew, Benjamin was cast ashore with the bodies of his dead companions. The people took care of him and showed him every kindness.

"Haweis is about ten by twenty miles, and has a population of four hundred people. It is one of the smallest of the inhabited islands, and is perhaps the best of that little group that appears on the maps like black pin-heads. It is rich in tropical fruits, is a most delightful place to live in if one can stand the heat, and has won one man to a voluntary exile that seems preferable to the most delightful city life. Benjamin was at the time of his wreck, twenty years old, had a good education, knew something about rigging up houses and was a temperate man. To that last fact, as much as anything else, is due the good health and vitality he has. A man can't drink much whisky and live long in a hot country. He became a favorite with the King, and was his constant companion. Benjamin exerted a great influence over the ruler, but unlike the majority of the foreigners who meddle with the governments of the islands, it was for the best interests of the people. He made the law less severe, and gave the natives charged with offenses an opportunity to be heard. The people there abhor cannabalism, but are constantly at war with each other. Inhabitants of contiguous islands band themselves together and attack other groups, putting the populace to the sword. On one occasion an attack was made on Haweis and Benjamin led the defense in such a manner that the beseigers were repulsed. Previous to that time the island was in a defenseless state; large tribute had to be paid to the kings of other islands, and the store of products was depleted each year by the drain made upon it by the conquerors. Benjamin began to treat with the neighboring rulers, and he got the petty Kings to relinquish their claims to tribute, which consisted of breadfruit, bananas. cocoanut, &c., as money is not used at all. The King of Panopi gave his sign that for the payment of a certain amount of breadfruit he would protect Haweis from all attacks, and the tribute to that ruler is the only one now paid by the little island.

"When the King of Haweis died Benjamin was offered the position and was unanimously chosen as the 'Great.' He became King, and is monarch of all he surveys. He did not care for more than four or five wives, but before he was elevated to the throne, which is a small rocking-chair, which he bought from me, the people insisted on celebrating every good act he did for them by giving him from two to four of the prettiest women on the island. Rather than hurt the feelings of the natives he accepted the wives, and when I was there he had twenty-two. He has a village for his personal retinue. and his subjects live wherever they please in different parts of the island. They are comfortably housed and are very happy under his rule. Benjamin's village is shaped like a half circle and there is a stockade of fruit trees about it, with thick, impenetrable brush between the trunks. The doors of the houses open to the inside of the crescent and end in the center of the open ground where he has his house, which is furnished with great taste and with some pretentions to luxury. His first wife, the woman he chose when he was asked to remain with the people lives with him; the others have separate houses in the village. He has a school in which he teaches his own and the children of the natives, and is doing what he can to make the natives moral. He says he does not care about meddling with their religious views, as the belief they have is just as likely to keep them from doing wrong as any other. The natives believe in spiritism. They think the invisible force of their ancestors remains on earth and follows and watches over them. If they do anything wrong they wait for some misfortune to overtake them, sent by the spirits. If nothing happens they think their ancestors have forsaken them, and that is a greater evil than the worst kind of misfortune. The men wear very little—a mere wisp about their loins. Benjamin has his wives dressed up in a thin gown-like affair, and the wives of natives who can afford to are imitating the court fashion. No one worked some years ago; now the soil is cultivated and nature is assisted in bringing forth her fruits. The men cook and collect fruit and the women do the fishing, which is about the only thing they can find to employ them.

"The American King is a good thing for the people, and sitting in the shade of the fruit trees of his island, surrounded by subjects who love him, he thinks as he smokes his pipe that there are many comforts in the world besides those conferred by civilization. He has no desire to leave Haweis, and will probably die there."

OLD EASTER CUSTOMS.

Singular Illustrations of Life in the Earlier Days.

American Agriculturist.

At Queen's College, Oxford, the first dish brought to the table on Easter day used to be a red herring riding away on horseback. On Holy Saturday evening in some parts of Ireland great preparations are made for the finishing of Lent. Fat hens and pieces of bacon are put in the pot by the cotter's wife about eight or nine o'clock, but woe to the person who dares to touch it before the cock crows. The peasants rise at four o'clock on Easter morning "to see the sun dance in honor of the resurrection." At Twickenham there was an ancient custom of dividing two great cakes among the young people. In 1645, Parliament, looking upon it as a superstition, ordered the custom abandoned, and that loaves of bread should be bought with the money for the poor of the parish. These were thrown from the steeple to be scrambled for. In some parts of England there is still the custom of eating a gammon of bacon at Easter; this was founded on the abhorrence our forefathers wished to express towards the Jews for their part in the crucifixion. One superstition is expressed in the following lines:

> "On Easter let your clothes be new,
> Or else be sure you will it rue."

A superstition long practiced on the continent was to abstain from eating flesh on Easter day, in order to escape fever during the year. In Derbyshire is a spring called "Dropping Tor." To this young men and maidens resort, each with a pound of sugar in one pocket and a cup in the other. They fill the cup with droppings from the spring, dissolve the sugar in it and drink it with anticipated matrimonial results. Judging from the quantity of sugar, the anticipated results, if realized, are, sure to be sweet. A yet stranger custom was once common among all classes in England and still prevailed at the beginning of the present century. "On Easter Monday," says the historian, "parties of six or eight women surround such persons of the opposite sex as they happen to meet, and, with or without their consent, lift them three times above their heads, shouting at each elevation: 'In representation of our Savior's resurrection.' The men in similar parties do the same on Easter Tuesday. A custom, happily fallen into disuse, is that of wives beating their husbands on Easter Tuesday, and husbands their wives on the day following. Such customs, as well as that of young couples rolling down Greenwich hill, are proofs of the rude and coarse manners which prevailed in earlier English life."

Of the decorations of "peace eggs" it is needless to speak. Every Easter, in the time of Louis XV., eggs thus embellished used to be piled high in pyramids on the royal table at Versailles. When the King had surveyed the pile of toys he distributed them among his courtiers.

"Instead of gas being in its last days as an illuminator," said a well known New Yorker yesterday, "I regard it as having but just been born. For years the gas men made so much money, and so easily, that their attitude toward reformers and inventors was one of hostility. Now electricity has aroused the torpid gas men, and they are trying new materials for producing gas, new burners for saving it and increasing its illuminating power, and whatever else will improve it and increase their profits. The science of lighting by gas is on its own threshold. In a few years we will all be using it not only for lighting, but for fuel. You and I, and even people in tenements, will have pipes leading to our kitchen stoves, just as they now lead to our parlors."—N. Y. Snn.

The public debt was decreased $13,078,264.11 during April.

GOD BLESS THE BABIES.

They Are the Light and Joy of Our Hearts and Homes.

Detroit Free Press.

God bless the babies! What a world this would be without them. What a souring and curdling up there would be of the milk of human kindness for want of an outlet if there were no little cherubs to caress and be foolish over. Often and often when entering, with some misgivings, the great hall of a new place, my heart has leaped up at the sight of a tiny woolen bootee, a very rainbow of hope, lying on the waxed floor, while the sight of a wrecked tin train, with an engine without funnel or wheels, has been as welcome as a card of invitation to a ball is to a young lady.

Some girls are said to object to take work in a family where there are children. They must be exceptional, as most people would prefer to live where there are one or two, as "where there are children there is aye a roughness," is a common saying, a "roughness,' being north Irish for a liberal supply of provisions, and an absence of that economy which is styled "cheese paring."

In many houses the supply of babies seems rather in excess of the demand, though I have never met a mother who admitted it; in others the baby is sadly wanted.

I lived once with a young couple who seemed to have everything in this world to make them happy—youth, good health, good looks, plenty of money and a luxurious home. Yet one thing was missing in that grand house; there was no cradle there.

I am very sure that the sound of an "infant crying in the night, and with no language but a cry," and the rocking of a cradle would have sounded sweeter than the warbling of a Patti. There is another place I know where the baby is of use. It is where grandpa and grandma sit together at the hearth and watch the blazing fire while the shadows gather around them and peep at them from far corners. In that house the clock ticks very loudly and the cat purs with a volume of sound that has something of the effect produced by the endless rising and falling of the big wooden beaters in an Irish linen bleaching mill. The house is very quiet, and when grandpa wakes up with a little snore he looks over at grandma apologetically but the good old lady has been taking forty winks herself. and never notices it. There is not much to talk about. Grandpa is not so warm on politics now as he used to be, and grandma does not follow up the fashions with the same eagerness as formerly. The favorite novels are no longer read; there is little romance in life at 77. The Bible is more thumbed than it was in the busy times thirty years ago, and the world is slipping away from these two old people.

There is not much to look forward to but a green mound under the elms, and so the old people sit and perhaps picture to themselves a time when the quiet home will have a still deeper quietness upon it; when the day comes when one shall be taken and the other left. But all this is changed when the baby grandchild comes and the busy feet trot and patter about the old passages and rooms. The clock is never heard ticking, for the shrill baby voice chatters and laughs incessantly, and the old cat flies around after a ball and string as if it were a kitten again. Grandma's cap is all awry, for baby likes to "do up" grandma's silvery curls in her own fashion, and grandpa must leave his cozy armchair to see all the "annamills" in baby's Noah's ark, and name them one by one like an elderly Adam, and by and by he geets interested over the yellow canary and spotted pig, and tells stories about them from Peter Parley and other writers of his youth, and forgets that he is 77 and has the asthma off and on.

God bless the baby! he is a better tonic than all the bitters over advertised.

In another house I know where there is a little girls of nine years old, a spoiled only child, who is overdressed and underbred, and is rapidly developing a selfish and vain disposition fatal to her future happiness. I should like to see a baby brother there. He would put her "nose out of joint" and improve her wonderfully.

In six months' time she would be pulling off her prettiest ribbons to deck the baby's tiny sleeves and her bangles to hang on his chubby arms, and would learn more from the baby of the great lessons of human life. of the beauty of self sacrifice and the blessedness of giving than she ever would do from the nice professor who charges so many guineas a quarter for his instructions.

Give Them Good Boats.

N. Y. World.

History records that when the British man-of-war Glorice was about to sink off the Cape of Good Hope the ship's band stood on deck and played "God save the King." It may be that Admiral Kimberly remembered this when he ordered the band of the Trenton to play the "Star Spangled Banner" as the gallant flag-ship was fighting vainly against wind and waves in the harbor of Apia. But whatever may have been his incentive Admiral Kimberly showed himself a hero and a patriot by this romantic deed. So long as the glory of the flag is intrusted to such men as Kimberly and his sailors, America need not worry about her fame on the salt seas. Do not such men deserve warships worthy o their manhood?

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THE FREEMAN
A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED
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EDWARD E. COOPER, PROPRIETOR

THE FREEMAN is a weekly newspaper published in the interest of the colored people It is issued every Saturday from 18½ N. Penn. St., by EDWARD E. COOPER, to whom all communication should be directed.

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EDWARD E. COOPER,
Indianapolis, - - Ind.

DON'T miss the next issue of The Freeman. In the vernacular of the street, it will be a "hummer."

THE penennial race war has broken out afresh in Louisiana—this time at LaFayette. A few white men—regulators as they style themselves—have concluded to take the law into their own hands and run things to suit themselves. There was a Negro constable and justice of the peace at LaFayette and this looked too much like "Negro Supremacy." It must be "regulated." There were also a few white men in LaFayette who believe the Negro to be "human" and as such should breathe the same atmosphere that other people breathe—these too must be "regulated." These "best citizens" and "regulators" rode into the little hamlet four hundred strong and paralized" everything and everybody. The Negroes fled, of course. What else could they do? They can't organize, shoot, cut and fight like other people. They are not built that way. Some of them sought the Governor, while the others prayed. There is little efficacy in prayer at such times. We often wonder what these colored men, who are so "invincible in peace and invisible in war," do with their wives and daughters when these "regulators" come around. The Negroes outnumber the whites in Louisiana and they must be a big set of cowards to allow themselves to be flogged ad libitum ad nauseum by the white men.

We do not believe there is another race under the sun, who, under the same conditions, would submit to such docile castigations. The Zulus and other barbarious tribes of Africa, will defend their honor and strikes back, when struck. But the American Negro waits for the Lord, the Republican party or some other agency to fight his battles instead of pulling off his coat and "mopping the earth" with a few of his oppressors. We believe that a few bold, determined Negroes, who will meet these "regulators" and give them a dose of their own medicine will do more to stop these "race wars" than all the United States marshals and the State militia put together can do. Try it and quit pleading the baby act.

THE study of the race problem is always interesting, presenting as it does mirth for the merry and thought for the serious. While the Negro is restless and impatient in many parts of the country lest he will not receive the proper recognition from the powers that be, in another section he is protesting against the independent stand taken politically by some of his race. We have received several letters from subscribers objecting to the publication of Hon. Charles H. J. Taylor's portrait and sketch in The Freeman, and basing their objections on the ground of his democracy. Here is a pretty howdy-do. We suppose these same people would have the entire race worship at one shrine, follow one profession, vote one ticket, and all think alike. Instead of joining every religious denomination we should all be Baptists; instead of following every industrial pursuit we should all be barbers or waiters; instead of being of every height, size and complexion as we are, we should all be short and black; instead of being independent, intelligent American citizens, we should all wear brass collars labeled "Republican slaves." It is ridiculous, and yet a large number of us are just this intolerant. Mr. Taylor has done what few colored men have done, and what a great many have failed to do. He has gone South with new colors and a new creed for the Negro, and it has proven a success. He has done what many wise heads have declared it impossible to do, and he is demonstrating a great truth that but few seem cognizant of, i. e.: that the South is the place for the Negro. He has done what Straker and others have failed to do. Mr. Taylor is a Negro and whatever course he may take, politically, religiously or any other way he is still a Negro; his success is the Negro's success; his failure is the Negro's failure. We have met Mr. Taylor, and we must say that in our limited judgment we have met but few men of any race who are as rich in the attributes of the true orator as he.

WE have never been so enrapport with the idea and practice of civil service reform as now. The large amount of business done by the government and the skill and preparation required to do it is strong argument in itself in favor of it. Four years ago, when the Democratic party came into power, the business of the government, and especially the railway mail service, was thrown into disorder and confusion. Now, when these Democratic officials have mastered their work, they are to be bounced for Republican office seekers, and the public business again befuddled Business men and the business of the country must suffer while the "faithful are rewarded." Since the inauguration of President Harrison it has been next to impossible to have The Freeman's mail properly handled. Complaint after complaint comes in each week from agents and subscribers who have failed to receive the paper. We can only ask them to be patient and wait until the new men learn their work.

WE can imagine nothing more ridiculous or foolish than the customs which places every right and privilege in the hands of the lowest white scums and denies the same to the most refined, cultivated and intelligent men of color. Yet this very discrimination is practiced every day in this boastful land of the free, and by people who ought to have more sense.

PERSONAL

Fred M. Burrows is a member of the graduating class from the Union College of Law.

Mrs. Fannie Jackson Coppin lectured in Wilmington, Del., this week in the interest of Kindergarten work.

Mr. Bailey is a prosperous builder and contractor of Georgetown, Ky., and has set a noble example for our young men.

Harry A. Williams sailed for London, Eng., Thursday, to fill engagements for three months during the London season.

Mr. C. Young, the colored cadet at West Point, from Ohio, has passed his last examination and will graduate this summer.

Col. James A. Lewis, of New Orleans, ex-Senator A, R. Blount, of Louisiana, and Mr. C. M. Furguson, of Texas, were in New York City this week.

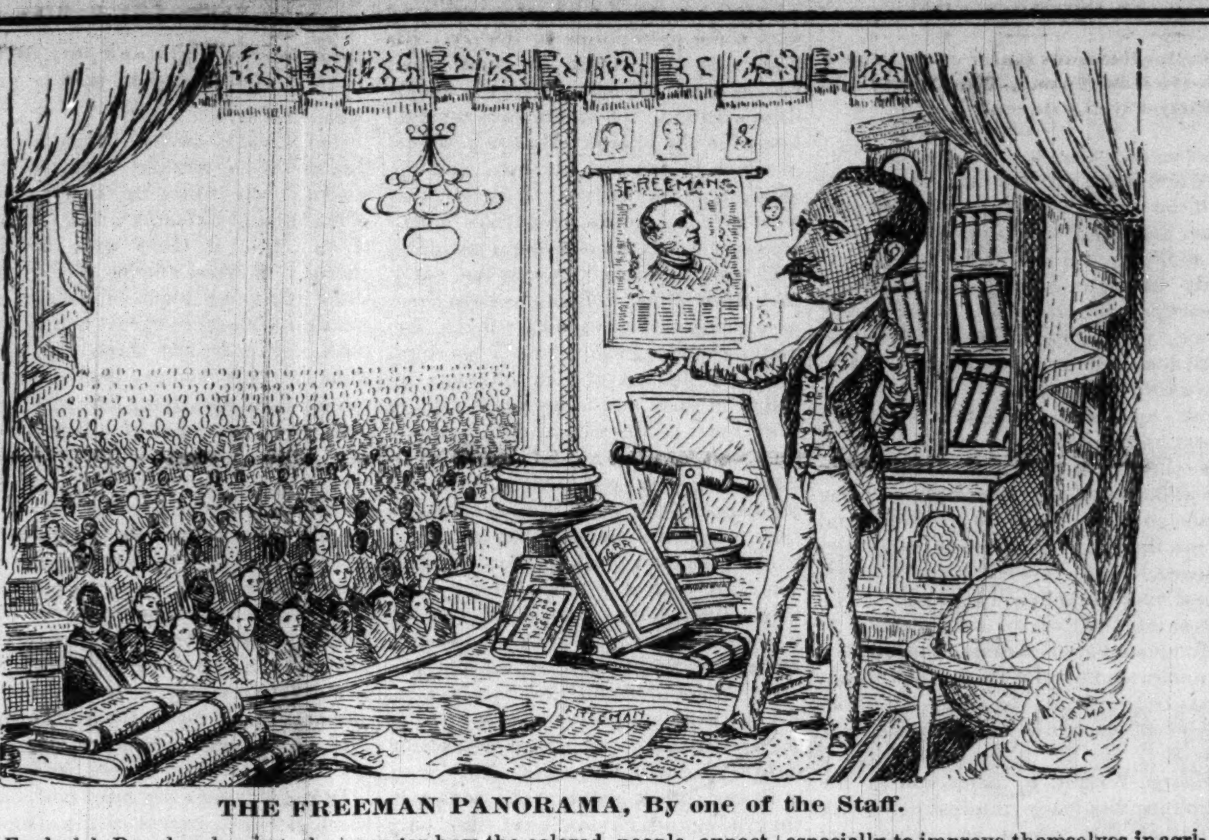
Dr. Phillip A. White and T. Thomas Fortune were invited guests at the inauguration dinner given in Brooklyn, N. Y., last week. This places Brooklyn ahead of many of the Eastern cities.

HON JAMES J. SPELMAN OF MISSISSIPPI.

Editor and Legislator---The First Colored Man Appointed to a Presidential Office by the Present Administration.

The Freeman has been fortunate enough to give its many thousand readers a potrait and sketch of Hon. J. J. Spelman, of Mississippi, the first colord man appointed to office by President Harrison. He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 18, 1841, and after spending several years in the public schools of that State, he entered the field of journalism—beginning as carrier, dealer and finally working himself up until he became reporter, editor, publisher and proprietor. In 1869, Gen. A. Ames appointed him justice of the peace and alderman of the city of Canton, Miss., where he went in 1868, under the direction of the Freedman's Bureau to engage in educational work. During the election held for the adoption of a new constitution and admission of the State into the Union, he was elected, by a large majority, legislator to the House of Representatives, from Madison county. During his six years service in the legislature, he was appointed, and acted as chairman on several of the important committees. At the National Republican Convention, held in Philadelphia in 1872, he was a delegate, and was also chosen presidential elector. Under President Hays' administration, he declined the appointment of Consul to Port au Platte, San Domingo, but afterwards accepted the appointed of special agent of the post-office department, with headquarters at St. Louis.

Mr. Spelman is now editor of the Baptist Messenger, and a man of high standing and large influence. He will, undoubtedly, fill the new post of honor to which he has been appointed, with credit to himself and to his race. The position to which he has been appointed is that of Lumber Agent in the far West and will pay between $2,000 and $3,000 per annum.



THE FREEMAN PANORAMA, By one of the Staff.

Hon. Frederick Douglass has set the curs of the colored press barking again, this time because he aimed a well directed blow at this race pride nonsense. Mr. Douglass has got beyond that period in life where he must flatter to please. He is not only broad minded and brainy, but beyond poverty and want, and can afford to speak his mind without fear or favor. That he does this "goes against the grain" of many. Who is better able to speak for the Negro than he? Who knows the Negro better than Douglass? It would be a God-send to the race and to the country if from every pulpit, every school room, and through the columns of every colored newspaper the Negro could be told a few of his faults. We are too prone to flattery and too much opposed to hearing the truth told.

We often wonder what will become of those good preachers who make such fair promises to pay us, and who utterly iail to keep their promise. We also wonder how the colored people expect newspapers, magazines and publishing houses to live, when they contribute so little to support them. The man who will properly answer these queries will receive The Freeman one year, gratis.

Honor, honesty and self-respect will give standing and momentum to any people. The Negro can not expect to be respected without these attributes.

What becomes of the colored graduates after graduation? A great many of them are in obscurity, to be sure, but where are the rest?

Intelligence has reached us of the organization in South Carolina of "The Colored Farmer's National Alliance and Co-operative Union." Its declared objects are: To elevate the Colored people of America by teaching them to love their country and their homes; to care more for their helpless and destitute, to labor more earnestly for the education of themselves and their children, and especially to improve themselves in agricultural pursuits. The promoters of the alliance declare it is strictly a non-political organization. The move is certainly in the right direction, and if properly carried out will prove of incalculable benefit to the whole people.

Mr. Harrison has not broken his record of appoiniting editor but continues to lock their mouths by giving fat offices. Mr. Spelman his first Negro appointment is editor of the Baptist Messenger, Jackson, Miss. There are nearly one hundred other colored editors who are waiting and would be willing to have their mouths locked.

The New York Age strikes the bulls eye when it takes Ex-Senator Bruce to task for endeavoring to explain away Mr. Harrisons indifferance and neglect of the Negro. The eyes of the race are turned toward Mr. Harrison and if he does not do better than he has done he will hear suthin drop in '92 and with a dull thud at that.

OUR JOURNALISTS AND LITERARY FOLKS.

Justice pertinently remarks that "pluck, perseverance and application to a spelling book will enable the most illiterate man to be able to read his ticket."

The Christian Index has a new dress and outfit and presents a neat appearance. Though comparatively young, The Index is one of our best denominational papers.

The Christian Recorder is not the able, newsy sheet it used to be. There are now two other newspapers of other denominations which excel it in many respects. The Recorder used to lead.

"Our Women and Children," for May, is out, and is as pretty as a May queen. It is full of choice and select matter and has deservedly won for itself a fixed place in the realm of advanced journalism.

"The Echo," a monthly publication of Philadelphia, comes out enlarged and greatly improved for the month of May. "The Echo," like many of our heavier publications, is demonstrating its ability to thrive and "get there." Success to it.

We have received the catalogue of the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute for 1888-9. It shows a total of 326 students, 166 of whom are males 160 females. Ode hundred and forty-five of these are State students.

The Torchlight Appeal, our sprightly contemporary, of Fort Worth, Texas, has donned a new heading. It is significant and appropriate, but why use white people as ideals in your heading? The Negro is too prone to idolizing other races, and lacks too much in pride of his own.

The Epoch of Fort Smith, Ark., has evidently a religious junto in its editorial sanctum, speaking of delinquent subscribers, it devoutly remarks, "Be ready for ye know not when the son of man cometh." Again commenting on the scarcity of work it suggest that we "Work while it is day.

"The Afro-American Budget" is the name of a new monthly publication at Evanston, Ill., in the interest of the Negro. It is issued in magazine form, and is sprightly and newsy. The title page is tastefully gotten up and indicates enterprise on the part of its publisners. The Freeman wishes it a long life and a large subscription list.

We do not believe that the papers published by colored men throughout the country can afford to deal in misrepresentation of our public men. If these papers differ with the public utterances of the men who express their convictions as to the duty and action of our people, let those expressions be met fairly and honestly, and not lyingly and sneakingly.—National Leader.

Toledo, Ohio, boasts of many progressive and successful colored men. The Independent, the new paper. is giving particular attention to the phase of the race problem.

There is a mission in this country for colored newspapers. There will be a mission for them as long as papers conducted by white men shall discriminate against the colored people. When the doings of colored people are carefully reported, when white papers are open so that colored men may freely answer the charges brought against them, when reason dethrones prejudice, then a race paper will not be needed. Coolred papers serve colored news with colored comment thereon. This produces a cordial and sympathetic feeling among the people. Colored papers are mediums through which colored people get information of the progress of the race throughout the country and world. Colored papers reflect the sentiments of their patrons, and the wants, demands and aspirations of the colored people may be found therein. Colored papers have achieved their greatest work in developing writers and in bringing before the people of the country the able men of the race. Who can measure the beneficent influence of colored papers assisting our people to their present level of civilization? Who would eliminate this result? If the colored press has done good work it must have had a mission. What has happened to end its work? Is the work completed? There are Irish, German, Jewish and other papers published in the United States, why not colored papers?—National Leader.

TRE FREEMAN IN ST. LOUIS.

We have inadvertently omitted to mention the name of Mr. Aaron W. Lloyd, our St. Louis agent, and the work he has done and is doing for The Freeman in that city. His work, though covering but a short period, has been highly successful. He has secured a mammoth circulation in that city, and has proven himself a thorough-going, efficient, honest newspaper man. Arrangements will soon be made to have a St. Louis letter, and particular attention will be given to the material and educational progress of the race in that city.

Edward Garing, the great colored catcher, has returned from Baton Rouge, La., and signed with the West End Base Ball Club.

The West End Base Ball Club defeated the Chicago Whites in a hotly contested game last Sunday before a large audience.

The Freeman is on sale at the following places in St. Louis: C. A. Sitman, barber shop, 2628 Morgan st; A. J Victors, barber shop, 713 North Eleventh street; Glenn B. Milton, restaurant, 707 North Eleventh street; Mrs. Thomas, restaurant, No. 2304 Morgan street. Aaron W. Lloyd, No. 2213 Morgan street, agent for St. Louis.

RICHARD NELSON.

The Political Career and Public Service of the Well-Known Texas Editor.

The Hon. Richard Nelson was born at Key West, Monroe county, Florida the 16th of June, 1842. His father was a native of Spain, and his mother was a Virginia. At thirteen he accompanted a United States surveying expedition, and soon after moved to Atlanta, Ga., in 1850. Here he remained until the eve of the rebellion, when, accompanying a Mr. Clark to Columbus, Mississippi that gentleman betrayed and sold him to Mr. Shelton, by wham he was brought to Texas in the fall of 1859. During the was he remained with Mr. Walton Storey, of Leon county. Nelson remained one year with the widow of Mr. Storey after the war was over, and took leave of her to go and see his mother.

He arrived at Galveston in January, 1866, where he went into business; and here it was that his active mind and energy soon brought him prominently before the public and his own people on the question of reconstruction.

Mr. Nelson was elected justice of the peace and notary public of Galveston, Texas, and qualified the 14th day of February, 1871. He also was appointed to the office of postmaster at Highland Station, in the county of Galveston, on the 5th day of January, 1871, by Hon. John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General of the United States of America. Mr. Nelson held the office of justice of the peace about three years.

At the Republican State Convention, hold at Austin on the 24th of March, 1880, for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, and to reorganize the party, he was chosed secretary of said convention, and also elected as secretary to the State Executive Committee.

May 11th, 1882, Mr. Nelson was appointed and confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury an Inspector of Customs in and for the District of Galveston, State of Texas.

Mr. Nelson came very near receiving the nomination for Congress and may yet represent Texas in Congress. He is a spirited man and has taken a lead in all reform movements. He has established two newspapers the "Weekly Spectator" and the Freeman's Journal. The Spectator was merged into the journal which is to-day the leading colored paper of Texas.

Temperate in tone and conservative in politics, it has gained for the colored people of this State a consideration for their wants, a recognition of their rights on the part of their white fellow-citizens that were never before accorded.

Mr. Nelson is thoroughly disciplined by experience, and he may be confidently expected to accomplish much for himself and the race with which he is identified, wherever his field of labor shall be.

"The Race Problem in America," a paper read by Dr. Alex Crummell before the Episcopalian Church Congress, in Buffalo, last fall, is the title of a new publication just issued. It is tastefully printed on heavy paper and sells for 15 cents per copy.

THE "NEW PARADISE."

The Negro in Oklahoma Doing Well ---Miss Batson in Kansas.---The American Citizen Benefit.

Special correspondence.

TOPEKA, KANS.—Special advices to the Capitol from Red Fork, Oklahoma state that the Young & Garrett colony, rom this city, which was organized by the First Colored Real Estate, Homestead and Emigration association of Kansas, has located in township 17, ranges 6 and 7, west, sections 36, 31, 32, 30, 10, 20 and 21. Each man has secured one hundred and sixty acres and two-thirds of these lands are timbered, on the Cimarron river and Turkey creek, seven and one-half miles north of Kingfisher. Every member was given a lot 50 by 150 feet in size in Kingfisher.

On Thursday morning the colonists saw thirty-eight deer and killed one. They also saw a fox and two snakes and shot six squirrels. They are now busy building their log houses and each will plant an acre of garden and as much corn and other truck as they can get seed. As but few have teams and supplies are very limited, any donatiens will be gladly received if sent to John Young, at Kingfisher.

The reports from the colored colonists who went down from Topeka, do not indicate that there are any dissatisfied among them, and the country seems to have proven as attractive as they expected it to be. The result of their first six months' work will be a pretty good measure of Oklahoma and will show just what there is in its terra cotta soil.

Mr. Garret the President of the colony arrived here on the 2d and held a very large and enthusiastic meeting. He gave them considerable information about that country and it is said that another large colony under his leadership will leave here soon.

The new administration has taken charge of the postoffice here and up to date one colored man has been appointed in the person of Mr. B. Weir, an energetic and worthy young man, who takes the position of mailing clerk, formally held by Mr. Bill Eagleson, a colored Democrat.

A very brilliant and interesting oratorical contest was held in Music Hall in this city on the 2nd inst., between several of our literary lights. The following are the names and subjects of the contestants: Mr. S. Wade, "The Press;" Mr. W. M. Hawkins, "The Papacy;" J. L. Davis, "Christianity vs. Mohammedanism;" J. L. Harrison, "The Song of Creation."

The orations of each gentleman thoroughly demonstrated that the subjects had been given considerable thought and it is needless to say were well delivered.

J. L. Harrison whose oration was a master piece, carried off the first honors; J. L. Davis the second, Hawkins third, and Wade the fourth. The entertainment was for the benefit of the "American Citizen Pub. Co.," who are so determined in their efforts to survive that they have been giving and propose to give a series of benefit entertainments. The Freeman wishes them success.

Miss Flora Batson, the Queen of Song, will sing to a Kansas audience in this city, at St. John A. M. E. church on the 13th and 14th of this month. She will doubtless be greeted by a large audience, at least she should be.

Mr. David Smith, of Valley Falls, Ks., and proprietor of the Octagon House, a first class hotel and the best in that city. He owns in addition a 160 acre farm and considerable stock. His wealth is estimated at $40,000 to $50,000. Such is an example of the possibilities of the race—in Kansas.

P. H. BRAY.

DOWN IN ARKANSAS

Ft. Smith, Ark., News.

Prof. Geo. W. Stewart, the children's favorite, gave a delightful entertainment for the little ones at Sprangle's grove. Prof. E. O. Trent is acknowledged as the brightest star in Howard schools. Prof. Lou B. Trent is city editor of the Golden Epoch. Hon. C. H. J. Taylor is the topic of discussion here. Rev. H. McMillan deserves credit for the improvement made in his church Rev. J. H. Jackson, pastor in charge of the A. M. E. Church is an able and excellent minister. All of the colored people who went from here to the promised land have met with success. Mr. Elick May is the only colored man who holds a position in the U. S. Court here. Some people are more anxious to have their names in some paper than they are to subscribe for it. Be patient. I'll mention you next time. The Freeman can be ordered through the agency of the well known John G. Whiting.

THE FREEMAN IN MEMPHIS.

Copies of the Freeman may be bought of the agent Mr. John N. Daniel No. 4, Dupree street or at Mr. F. B. Davis' barber shop, 160 Poplar street or at Mrs. Woods confectionery store, 162 Poplar street, at barber shop 139 Beale street, or barber shop next door to Alabama Snack house Beale and Mulberry street or of Miss Maria Williams 150 Desoto street on sale every Saturday afternoon. Ask for it, and buy it. Everybody should read The Freeman.

The 9th Presbyterian church, of this city, has recently organized a new choir.

Rev. H. Clay has reduced tne debt of Bethel church in the last year from $3,000 to $1,900.

Rev. Sissle, the new pastor of Simpson's chapel has been received with favor by the members of that church.

The query is, now, what has become of the proposal of the union of the A. M. E. and A. M. E. Zion churches?

Rev. D. P. Seaton, has been elected by the Baltimore Annual Conference to attend the World's Sunday School Convention.

We should worship God in decency, intelligence and good order. The manner in which some of our churches are conducting meetings has been severely criticized.—Ex.

We repeat it, an educated ministry is the crying need of the hour, and the race generally would do the part of wisdom by turning out in large uumbers to hear such.

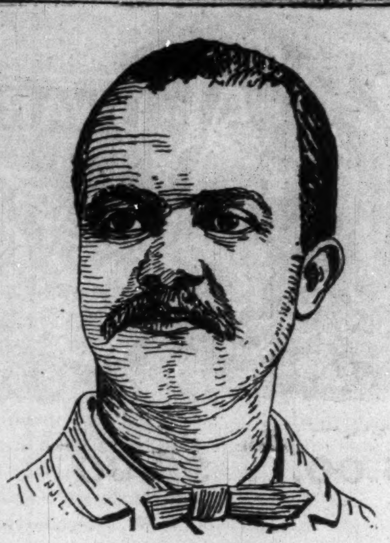
The Olivet Baptist church, of this city, will hold a grand rally at the court-house next Sunday, May 12th, at 3 and 7:30 p. m. The congregations of all other churches are invited to be present and assist. Rev. John Preston is pastor.

Rev. J. M. Harris, of Lovisville, Ky., and a minister of some note, died in that city last Saturday. He was well known in Indianapolis, having had charge of the 2nd church in this city, just after the death of Rev. Moses Broyles.

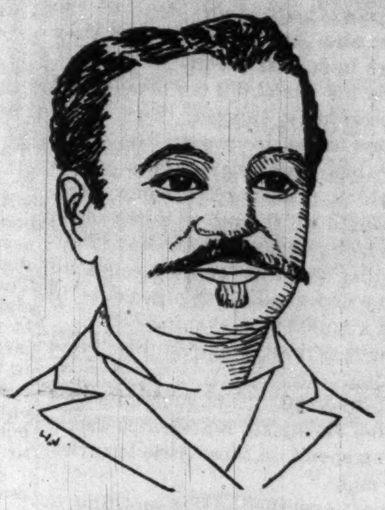
The pulpit in the present stage of our development has relatively greater influence than it will when there is a higher average of intelligence among us. This does not involve any less valuation of its high and holly mission.—Peoples Advocate.

What we need and must have among us that we may make a better progress, is an educated christian ministry. We have too many jug "preachers," that is leading and when they shall have received an honorable discharge and act upon it and God called men to take their places, there will be a better time.—Golden Epoch.

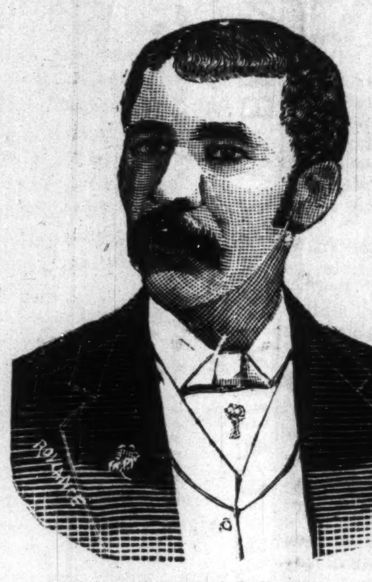
A good old brother thus sent word to the bishop to send a minister out to preach to his church: "Send us a bishop to preach. If you can't send us a bishop send a sliding elder; if you can't send a sliding elder send us a stationary preacher; if you can't send him send us a circus rider; if you can't spare him send us a locus preacher; if you can't spare a locus preacher send us an exhauster." That settled it and he got a preacher.



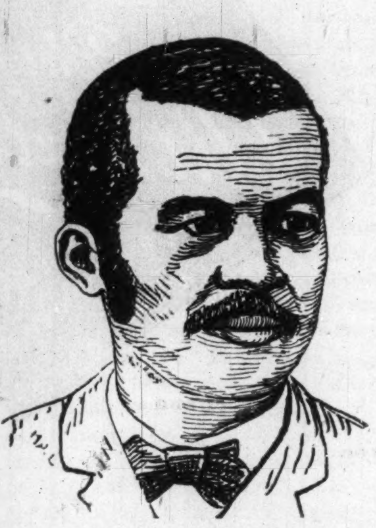
MR. JOHN E. BUSH,
Of Little Rock, Ark.



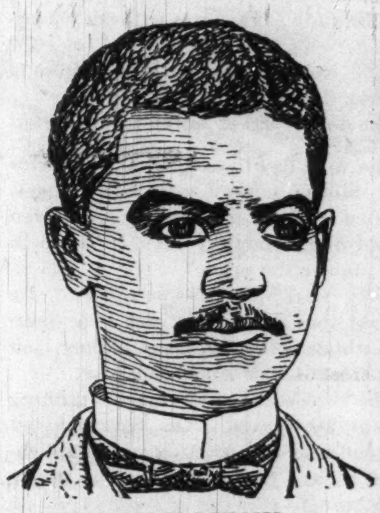
HON. JAS. J. SPELMAN,
Of Jackson, Miss.



D. H. HALL, Esq.,
Of Little Rock, Ark.



HON. RICHARD NELSON,
Of Galveston, Texas.



PROF. J. H. W. PHILLIPS,
Of Little Rock, Ark.

MR. JOHN E. BUSH.

Journalist, Educator, Shrewd Politician and a Thorough Business Man.

The gentleman whose name appears above deserves more than a casual mention. His influence in the school room, at the editorial desk and over the leather pouches as a railway mail servant, has won for him the envied renown as a careful instructor, a forcible writer and an efficient and faithful servant of the public. Mr. Bush was born in Moscow, Tenn., in 1856; his parents moved to Arkansas during the rebellious unpleasantness of 1862. At an early age he manifested the energy and self reliance that has developed him into the useful prominence of a worthy and highly respected citizen. He earned the money for his tuition at school by moulding brick; he may have made "bricks without straw," but his manliness has never allowed him to complain of the many hardships he has endured to overcome the difficulties in his experience, or surmount the obstacles with which he has so often been brought in contact. Mr. Bush was educated in the schools of Little Rock, Ark. After his graduation, he was for two years principal of the the Capital Hill City School, after which he became principal of the public shool in Hot Springs. Was nominated in 1864 by the Greenback party for County Clerk of Pulaski county, and was the most popular candidate on either ticket. His loyalty to repubiicanism caused his resignation and the Republican candidate was elected overwhelmingly, was married in 1879 to Miss Cora Winfrey, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Salomon and Rebecca Winfrey. Mr. Bush owes his success in life to her careful industry, her womanly bearing and her benificent smile. He has two bright little children who shed a ray of sunshine over his household. He was appointed in the U. S. postal service as railway clerk. He has served with that recommendable satisfaction which has caused his recommendation by the Republican State Central Committee of Arkansas for the chief clerkship for his division. He enjoys distiction of being the only colored man in the Union ever fully endorsed for this position, so far as we know. He is the founder of the order of Masonic Templers of America and is their unanimously elected Grand Scribe. The estimated value of his real estate is $15,000. He is the Mascot of the modern history of the "The City of Roses," all he touches turns to gold.

OUR LOCAL LIFE

As Seen by a Freeman Staff Artist.

The ice cream and soda water fiend is abroad in the land.

There will be no base ball in this city for a month to come.

Mrs. Addie Rudd has resigned her position as organist of Blackford street church choir.

Patronize the stores which advertise in The Freeman and give those a wide berth which do not.

The colored schools will pic-nic June the 14th. The place will be announced n our next issue.

The Fair given at the 9th Presbyterian by the ladies of Blackford street church was a grand success.

Mr. Henry Clay has been reappointed to his old place in the mail service running between Pittsburg and St. Louis.

Mr. Walter Minor and Miss Emma Howard were quietly married last Tuesday evening, Rev. J. W. Carr, officiating.

Our new drama, "Past the Age, or a Milion in Gold," had a large house last night. Matinee this afternoon and entertainment to night.

Company "M," 2nd. Regiment Indiana Legion, will give a grand ball at Lyre Hall, May 15th. The management desires to say that it is its intention to make this the grandest of any given in the city. Perfect order will prevail. All are cordially invited to turn out and have a good time.

About the only topic of conversation one hears now on the streets is politics—who has been appointed and who will be appointed? If we are to judge from the amount of talk indulged in by the colored people—they are the bone and sinews of the Republican party hereabouts. Meantime the work of removing, appointing and dis-appointing goes bravely on.

D. A. HALL, ESQ.

An Excellent Tradesman---A Leader in the Tonsorial Profession---An Owner of Splendid Property in Little Rock, Ark.

The gentleman, whose name heads this article is one of the refined and polished representatives of Little Rock society. A gentleman of unusual business qualifications and a professional man of exceptional executive ability.

It is a rare thing that our colored brothers of the tonsorial profession show sufficient evidences of true merit to deserve national prominence. In a recent issue of the leading illustrated journal of New York City it was seen fit to publish the fac simile of the leading tonsorial artists of our great metropolis. The passing mention of such nationally reputable artists as those of the Hoffman House, The Rasmore, The Fifth Avenue, The Astor House and other prominent hostelries is perfectly just and timely; and is in a peculiar sense worthy in the great weeklies and we paint with the same prided ambition to "The Only" Hall of Little Rock as the prince of his gang as an accomplished artist of the profession, a valuable citizen to his community, a useful member in society and in every respect a polished and accomplished gentleman.

Mr. Hall was born in New Castle, Pa., and became an orphan in his infancy. He served his apprenticeship at the trade in Pittsburg, married in 1871 to Miss C. J. Donnelly, of Pittsburg, Pa.

Miss Donnelly was the leader of the chair in the Wiley Avenue A. M. E. Church and one of the most prominent ladies in colored society in Pittsburg. Mr. Hall has done much toward assisting young men to start on the road to progress.

Mr Halls place of business is in the Capital Hotel, where he does the best business out of the many first class places in the city. His outfit which is scrupulously complete is insured at the neat little valuation of four thousand dollars. The seven bath rooms in connection with his business are fully equipped with every modern improvement available; the porcelain tubs are fully six feet and of French pattern, and under his personal vigilance this department is kept immaculate. Much credit is due to Mr. Hall for the revolution that has been instituted in this branch of accommodation to the general public in Little Rock. He enjoys the patronage of the upper tens of the city, and demonstrates his capability for judicious investments, as will be seen in his five thousand dollar residence at 1805 Main street. His prominence in the razor strop fraternity has reached that point where he is known as "The Only" Hall.

PROF. J. A. W. PHILLIPS.

A Scholar, a Journalist, a Thorough Musician and a Christian Gentleman.

The gentleman whose name heads this article is a peer among the classic musicians in the entire southwest. Prof. Phillips was born and reared in Little Rock, Ark. At the age of boyhood he finished his training in the city schools at the head of his class. After which he graduated from the high school at Ironton, Ohio, where he also took a course in music.

Upon his return to his native home he entered under the tutorship of a thorough musician in Little Rock and after long and arduous labors developed into one of the finest musicians whose name honors the roll of accomplished Negroes in this country. Prof. Phillips was at one time principal of the Malvern Academy, which position he held for two years. After his engagement at Malvern he was elected principal of the city school at Dermot, Ark., and served as its pioneer for two years.

He received the gold medal for artistic work at the Colored State Fair at Pine Bluff, Ark., at the annual exposition in 1889. He has been unanimously elected Grand Treasurer for the society of the Mosaic Templars of America Mr. Phillips was for some time a member of the editorial staff of the Little Rock Sun, and served with honor to himself and credit to that well known journal as one of its most efficient workers. He is at present the editor of the Mosaic Guide, an excellent weekly journal published in Little Rock.

Prof. Phillips is the leader of the choir at Bethel A. M. E. church and also has about twenty-five musical scholars under his tutorship during the week.

He has done more toward the advancement of musical culture among the society leaders of color in Little Rock, than any other individual.

Prof. Phillips is prominently mentioned for a position in the money order department in the city post office under our incoming postmaster, Hon. R. A. Edgerton. He is fully worthy of any appointment in the State that he will accept.

Freaks of Lightning.

Lightning acted strangely in a Middletown (Pa.) barn. One large steer next to the wall was found dead, the next two did not have a hair singed, while a fourth was killed outright. Then the flash crossed the entry and performed the same feat, the animal next he wall and the third one being killed.

Springfield, O., has four colored policeman and one constable.

The Indianapolis News, (white): The "Freeman," which, by the way, under Edward E. Cooper's management, has become a paper of many journalistic excellencies, is talking "right out" on the the Negro question. This week it caricatures the Administration's treatment of the colored office seeker. The President, with Blaine as pipeman, is represented as working a force-pump and throwing ice-water on the colored politician—"cooling his ardor." as it were.

The National Leader: The Freeman, of Indianapolis, Indiana, E. E. Cooper, manager, is the only pictorial Negro publisher in this country. Though in its infancy it has taken front rank in illustrated newspaperdom. We consider it the Harper's Weekly of the colored race

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Senator Stanford predicts that in twenty-five years one will be able to go entirely around the world by rail.

Secretary Blaine is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. He and Bismarck have at least one thing in com mon.

"Coffee Pot," a well known character who peddled lunches around the New York newspaper offices, is dying in that city. He is worth $250,000.

Mrs. Cleveland may now be seen at nearly all the principal musical events. During the concert she sits calmly and listens with quiet interest.

The Czar of Russia recently celebrated his forty-fifth birthday. This is a remarkable fact, when the record of the plots against his life is looked at.

John C. New, the recently appointed Consul-General at London, is said to have a very comprehensive knowledge of the great American game of poker.

Senator Ingalls will spend the summer in fishing, hunting, reading, smoking and talking to his Kansas constituents. His fences are said to be somewhat in need of repair of late.

There will be exhibited at the Texas Spring Palace, which is to be built at Fort Worth, a gigantic map of the Lone Star State. The women of Texas are making the map on canvas, and the name of each of the 264 counties will be "worked with some beautiful product made in the county." One county, Tom Green, is larger than the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut combined.

Skandle iz as ketching as the smallpox; and perhaps thare iz but one real preventive, and that iz—tew be vacksinated with deaf and dumbness.

MAY
Musical Festival
Tomlinson Hall,
MAY 27, 28, and 29.

This association, formed to advance musical culture here, and to develope Indiana talent, will give at its first festival five concerts, three at night and two in the afternoon.

There will be a chorus of 600 voices which has been trained carefully for months, and a large orchestra composed of members of the Theodore Thomas and Boston Symphony Orchestras and local musicians.

Indiana talent will be represented by Miss Margaret Reid Kackley and Miss Hertense Pierse, of Anderson, who has acquired a national reputation.

The eminent soloists who have been engaged are Miss Emma Juch, whose work as the leading soprano of the of the National Opera Co. has made her a prime favorite with Indianapolis audiences; Signor Jules Perotti, the tenor whose magnificent high C created so much enthusiasm at the Metropolitan Opera House during the last season; Herr Emil Fischer, primo basso at the Metropolitan Opera House, and great favorite with New York audiences; Mme. Therese Herbert Foerster, dramatic soprano; Miss Helene von Doenhof, contralto; Miss Adele Aus der Ohe, one of the few pupils of Liszt who can rightfully claim that distinction; Max Bendix, violinist, and Victor Herbert, violoncellist.

Season tickets, including reserved seats, $5; general admission, $1 to night concerts and 50c to matinees; reserved seats 50c and 25c extra. Season tickets for sale at No. 1 East Washington street, by HENRY FRAZER.

Excursion rates on all roads. The sale of seats will begin May the 20th.

SPECIAL LEADERS
—FOR—
Thursday and Friday.

2 1-2c.

Plain, checked and striped Crashes 3½c per yard.
Towls 2½c.

5c

Full yard wide Unbleached Sheeting only 5 cents.
Fine Apron gingbams 5c, worth 7c.
Best Print, spring styles 5c, worth 7a.
Spring Dress Goods, Printed Beiges, 5c, worth 8c.
One lot Ladies White Aprons 5c formerly 10 and 12½c.

8 1-2c

Brocaded Dress Goods in tans, browns and blues, 8½c worth 12½c.

10c

Silk finished Taffeta Gloveo 10c a pair
Ladies hemstitched bordered handkerkerchiefs, extra fine, 10c, worth 15c
One lot Lace Caps only 10c worth 25c.
One lot Gent's Balbriggan Half Hose, 10c formerly 15c, 20c and 25c.
Gents' white string ties only 10c a dozen, formerly 20c a dozen

12 1-2c

Ladies and Misses pure silk mitts, in block and colors, 12½c a pair.
One lot ladies fancy hose, full regular made, 12½c formerly 25c.
Ladies White Aprons 12½c, formerly 15 and 19c.
Boys waistes only 12½c.

Dedert & Sudbrock.
158 & 160 East Washington St.

SMALL SAVINGS.

"I don't see how Holmes does it," said John Stetson, with a puzzled expression. "Does what?" asked his wife, looking up from her sewing.

"Why, save so much money from his salary, to be sure."

"Then he does save, does he?"

"You know the half acre lot adjoining his house?"

"Yes."

"Well, he has just bought it for a hundred dollars, and what is more paid for it out of money saved from his salary this year."

"How does his salary compare with yours?"

"He has only seven hundred dollars a year, while I have eight. Then our families are the same; each of us has two children."

"Yet, I am afraid you don't save near that amount."

"No. I guess not. The fact is, if I find myself square at the end of the year, I think myself lucky."

"And yet, John," said his wife gravely, "it seems to me as if we ought to lay by something."

"It is easy enough to say that, but the question is, 'How are we going to do it?' There's Mary's music lessons, at ten dollars a quarter. That's the only way I can think of, and I shouldn't want to stop those."

"No, to be sure not; but isn't there any other way?"

"Not that I know of."

"Don't you think, John, the little incidental expenses cost more than you think for?"

"Such as what?"

"Cigars, ice cream, oysters, the theatre, and so on."

John Stetson winced a little.

"They are mere trifles," said he, carelessly. "A few cents each time. Pooh! they would make precious little difference at the end of the year."

"You know there's an old proverb. 'Many a little makes a mickle.'"

"Pshaw! I hate old proverbs. Besides, these little things are really very little account. A man doesn't feel the sum he pays out, and, if it didn't go in one way, it would in another."

"How many cigars do you smoke daily?" pursued his wife.

"Three."

"And how much do you pay for them?"

"Four cents apiece."

"That would make twelve cents?"

"And what's twelve cents?"

"Not much in itself, but multiplied by a large number it amounts to something."

"What are you driving at, wife?"

"I am going to make a proposition to you."

"I'm all attention."

"You say you don't mind a few cents a day."

"Of course not."

"Then I propose that a small box be obtained, with a slit in the lid, just like the children's tin savings boxes, in short, only larger; and that for every cent you spend for cigars, ice cream, theaters, or any such little luxury, you deposit an equal sum in the box."

John Stetson laughed.

"I dare say," he remarked, "it would bring me out a perfect Crœsus at the end of the year."

"Do you agree?" asked his wife with some appearance of anxiety.

"Yes; I have no great objection, if you desire it, though I acknowledge it seems a little foolish and childish."

"Never mind about that. I have your promise, and we'll try the experiment one year. If it doesn't amount to enough to make it an object, then it will be time to give it up."

"You must take all the trouble of it. I can't engage to do anything about it except to furnish the money when it is called for."

"That is all I shall require of you. But I shall expect you to give an account every night of all that you have disbursed in the ways I have spoken of, and to be prepared with an equal amount of change for deposit."

"Very well, I'll try."

This conversation took place at the breakfast table. Having drained his second cup of coffee, John Stetson put on his overcoat, and took his way to his place of business. I may as well mention, in this connection, that he was cashier of a bank, and, as his duties occupied him only a few hours in the day, he was more likely, from the leisure which he enjoyed, to indulge in small expenses.

"My wife is an enthusiast," thought he, as he was walking down town. However, her hobby won't cost much, so I might as well indulge her in it."

He stepped into a store and obtained his daily allowance of cigars.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Stetson proceeded to the shop of a cabinet maker.

"I want you," said she, "to make me a mahogany box twelve inches long, the other dimensions being four inches each. In the center of the top is to be a slit, large enough to admit the largest silver coin."

"A money box," said the cabinet maker.

"Yes."

"Pretty large for that, isn't it?"

"Rather," said Mrs. Stetson, smiling; "but rather too large than too small."

John Stetson fell in with a companion in the afternoon, with whom he had a social chat. As they were walking leisurely along, they passed an oyster saloon.

Stetson was particularly fond of the bivalves, and he proposed that they should go in and take some.

To this his friend did not demur, and they accordingly entered. Two plates of oysters came to twenty-five cents. Besides this, they took a glass of ale each, which made twelve cents more. This brought up the bill to thirty-seven cents, which Stetson paid. Accordingly, adding to this twelve cents for cigars, he deposited forty-nine cents in his wife's hands that evening.

"I might as well make it fifty," said he smiling.

"No," said she. "Not a cent over. I want the saving to represent exactly what you spend on these little luxuries, and no more."

The next evening he had nothing to deposit, except the usual amount for cigars.

"It won't amount up very fast at that rate," said he, triumphantly.

"Never mind," said his wife. "I don't want you to increase your expenditures on my account. I am inclined to think they will not often be as small as this."

She was right.

The next day, being Wednesday, John Stetson brought home a couple of tickets for the theatre. It was a benefit night, and he was anxious that his wife should go.

"Certainly," said she. "I shall be glad to go; but you remember our compact."

"What?"

"How much did you pay for the tickets?"

"Fifty cents apiece."

"That will make a dollar. Please hand me that amount for our fund."

"Was the theatre included?" asked John, a little reluctantly.

"Certainly. That was expressly mentioned."

"Oh, well, then, so let it be. Here is a silver dollar."

The dollar was at once dropped into the box.

The next day in passing a shop window, Stetson noticed some fine oranges.

"Just what Mary and the children would like," thought he. "I'll go in and inquire the price."

They were four cents apiece. He bought half a dozen, at cost of a quarter, which, with his cigar money, left him thirty-seven cents to disposit.

The succeeding day he spent nothing except for cigars. On Saturday he stepped into a confectionary establishment with a friend and had a lunch. This brought that day's account up to forty cents.

When his wife added up the daily sums, she found, to her own surprise even, that she had received from her husband two dollars and sixty-two cents. He would have been astonished to hear it, but she thought it not best to say anything about it. He would have alleged that it was a special case, as they did not go to the theatre every week. This was true; but then, something else was sure to come of equivalent cost, much as a ride or a concert.

So time slipped away. The necessity, according to the compact, of giving his wife as much as he spent for incidental expenses, no doubt contributed to check him somewhat, so that probably he did not spend more than two-thirds as much in this way as he had done before the agreement. Still, he kept up the average of the first week.

We will now suppose the year to have glided by. John Stetson came into the sitting room with a preocupied air.

"What are you thinking about?" asked his wife.

"About the half-acre lot adjoining the one Holmes bought last year."

"Did you wish to purchase it?"

"Yes; I should like to, but of course I can't, not having the money."

"How much do they ask for it?"

"Holmes paid a hundred dollars for his. This is, on some accounts, preferable, and they hold it at one hundred and twenty-five dollars."

"Perhaps you could raise the money, John," said his wife quietly.

"By borrowing? I shouldn't want to do that."

"You remember our fund?"

"Pshaw! That may possibly amount to thirty or forty dollars."

"Suppose we count it, as the year is up to-day."

"Very well."

The box was opened and husband and wife commenced counting. They soon reached and passed forty dollars.

"Bless my soul!" said John Stetson. "I had no idea that there was so much."

What was his astonishment when the total proved to be one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and forty cents!

"You see you can buy the lot."

"But haven't you swelled the amount from your own allowance?" he asked, somewhat bewildered.

"Not by a cent; and don't you see, John, that if you had refrained from even half of the expenses we spoke of, we might have had in the neighborhood of two hundred dollars?"

John Stetson did see, and he determined that the lesson should be a serviceable one. The half acre lot was bought, and now, at the end of five years, it is worth double what he paid for it. He has also laid aside two hundred dollars a year during this period, and—all by small savings.

The malice ov the world ain't haff so dangerous az its flatters.

NOT ALLOWED TO VOTE.

More Lawlessness in the South—Armed Regulators Prevent the Negroes from Voting.

Four Hundred Regulators Invade Lafayette, La., and Turn the Negroes Out of Office.

At 6 o'clock Monday morning a party of twenty-five or thirty men, armed with Winchester rifles, surrounded the court-house at Lafayette, La., while several other bands, also armed, remained just outside of the town limits. These men, in menacing tones, proclaimed that no negro would be allowed to vote at this municipal election. A large number of men, with arms, were in the immediate neighborhood of the court-house square, and at the several entrances to the square armed men were posted, and negroes were not permitted to enter.

At 6:30 Sheriff Broussard offered to escort a number of men at the north entrance to the square to vote. He attempted to enter with the men, when there was a rush of armed men to the entrance, and shouts were heard, "Shoot them!" "Kill him!" "Don't allow them to go in!" and the voters turned back. The sheriff entered the court house, and the commissioners and clerk of the court and sheriff, who were holding the election, then closed the polls and retired. A sworn statement by these officers was forwarded by mail to the governor.

Late dispatches from Lafayette fully confirm this report. Gov. Nichols received a dispatch from Sheriff Broussard concerning the affair, and stated that he had succeeded in arresting and landing in jail ten of the regulators. The sheriff thinks the parish authorities will be able to suppress the disorder and punish those engaged in the outrage. As a precautionary measure, the military have been ordered to move at a moment's notice. The postponed election for mayor and town council will be held at a future day.

It is stated that the larger portion of the regulators were non-residents of the town and that but few of them lived in the parish where the trouble occurred.

Four hundred armed men under Gen. Alexander Declouette, of St. Martin's parish, rode into Lafayette, La., Tuesday morning, took possession of the town, and demanded the resignations of the negro justice of the peace and negro constable. The latter had disappeared, but the former complied with their demands. The regulators, pretending to have heard that Mr. Vignaux, a prominent Republican, who had been suggested by Congressman Coleman as United States Marshal of the Western District of Louisiana, had furnished arms to the negroes, called on that gentleman, who is now town marshal of Lafayette, and discussed with him the matter of his having attempted to vote negroes at the election last Monday. They informed him that their purpose was to prevent negroes from voting, and they intended to enforce their views on the subject, intimating that the best thing Mr. Vignaux could do was to desist from any further efforts on behalf of negro suffrage. Mr. Vignaux stated that he had no more anxiety than they had on the subject; that he was at the poll Monday morning, performing his sworn duty under the law. This statement being satisfactory, the regulators concluded to allow Vignaux to live a while longer, and he now exists by probation, so to speak.

The regulators and authorities finally agreed that an election should be held next Monday for municipal officers of Lafayette, at which only white men shall vote. As this election will not be legal, the names of those receiving majorities of votes cast will be sent to the Governor for appointment. Attorney General Rogers left for Lafayette, Tuesday evening, by order of the Governor.

"White Supremacy" is the slogan of the regulators, but as there are but few negroes in Lafayette parish their war cry would seem to have no application there.

Poor Little Greece.

Greece is a very small nation and a very poor one, but its Chamber of Deputies has felt called upon to vote a dowry of $80,000 to the Princess Alexandra, who is about to marry the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch of Russia, and $108,000 to pay for a house for the heir apparent, the Duke of Sparta, who is soon to marry, also. Royalty is an expensive luxury, but Greece apparently must have it.

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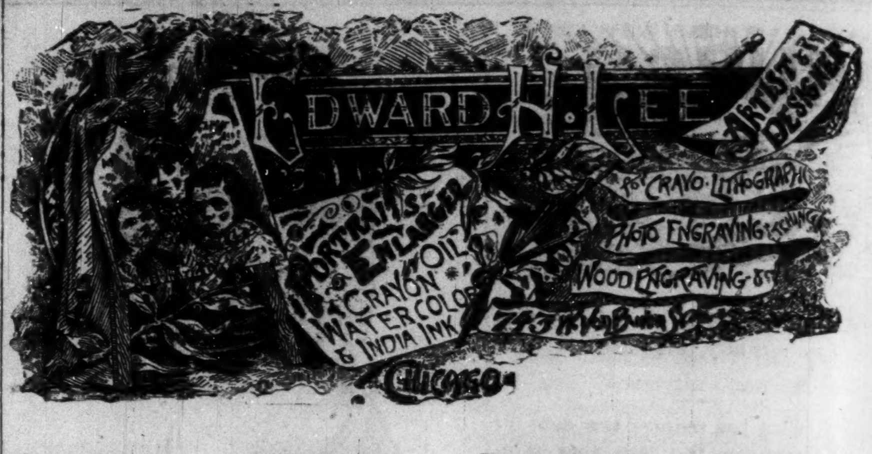

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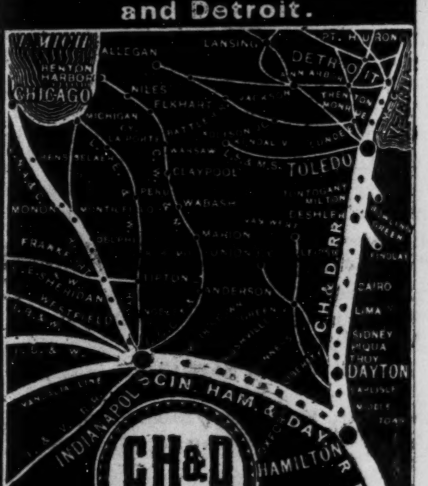

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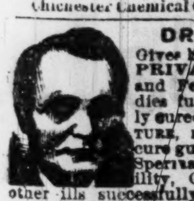

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Many fruitless attempts have been made by visionary and optimistic people to find the treasures said to have been buried by Captain Kidd and other buccaneers on the New England coast and along the Hudson and Connecticut rivers. But there is only one authenticated story of the discovery of it subsequently I know of.

About the year 1816, and from that time until 1824, there lived in the town of New Marlboro, Mass., a farmer named Allison Mills.

He had two yoke of oxen and an old mare. "Nance" by name, with which to do his farm work on the 145 acres, about half arable and half woodland. He had two stout boys, aged sixteen and eighteen, and a pretty and buxom daughter, Susie, about twenty years of age, toward whom the stalwart farmer lads of the section were attracted.

About 1818 three strangers drove up to Mills's house one afternoon, and said that they were searching for iron mines, and asked him what he would charge to let them dig quietly over one or two fields. The farmer looked his visitors over, and told them that about $10 would be a fair thing. One of the men was about sixty-five years of age, and had a military aspect, the other two were younger.

After supper they put up their horse and paid old man Mills his $10, and told him that they would probably go away during the night, and they asked that as little as possible be said to the neighbors of their movements.

Mills agreed and the parties took their mineral rods, pickaxes and the like over into the back lot, not far from what is now known as Lake Buel. Mr. Mills and his family never saw them again, but the next day it was seen that they had by moonlight dug at several points in the field, but there were no indications that they had found any treasure.

For the next two years parties came from abroad and asked permission to search for minerals. Many a $5 and $10 bill did the old man receive from the treasure-seekers. It seemed as if old man Mills made more money out of the operation than any one else.

In the spring of 1820 the old man made up his mind that he would plant corn in the "old back lot." As he was ploughing the point of the plough caught in something and the old man withdrew it and saw that he had fished up a broken pot lid. He stopped, and with a pickax went to work and soon unearthed a heavy iron pot.

It was then about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the old man started up his team and continued his work. Three times around and he struck another iron pot in the same manner. This he took out and placed with the other. It was then after 5 o'clock and the sun was yet over an hour high.

Twice more the old man ploughed around, and then as the sun was near setting he called his boys and told them that it was quitting time. They then examined their find, and the old man emptied out the contents on his leather apron. There were two hundred pounds or more of what seemed to be yellowish or copper-colored bars about the size of old-fashioned harrow teeth.

That night the old man hitched up his mare and drove toward Hartford, where he arrived next morning. He effected an exchange of his harrow-teeth, which were actually bars of gold, for about $30,000 in good bank notes and gold and silver coin.

During his absence the boys had kept the oxen at work and ploughed over a surprisingly large piece of ground, but they had found nothing, nor was there ever anything found after that.

From 1820 on, the Mills family seemed to be very prosperous. The boys had nice horses and saddles, and wore high top Suwarrow boots, which at that time marked the gentleman in apparel. Susie went away to school and came back a highly accomplished young lady. Soon after, she married a merchant from Hartford, and the old man was elected a colonel of the State militia, and he bore his military honors proudly.

But he never lost his thrifty disposition. From time to time many searchers after treasure came and wanted permission to dig for minerals in the old back lot. The old man used to collect the $10, but was conscientious enough to say: "I don't believe you will find enough to pay you for your trouble, gentlemen." And so far as learned, they never did.

It was not until fifteen or twenty years later that the story came out, and even then the Mills family used to be perfectly astonished when asked whether or not it was true that gold bars were found in the old back lot. But that the family showed the outward and visible marks of prosperity was a fixed fact.

It was supposed that the gold bars were buried during the revolutionary war, probably by some one in the British army, and that the military-looking man who first came was one that helped to bury it, or else knew very nearly where it had been placed. But the money fell into good hands, and it is said that the decendents of the Mills family are to-day profiting by that find of three-score years ago.

A Splice—The sailor's marriage.

IT COST TOO MUCH.

The Sad Experience Which Befell One of the Astors.

In the early days of the direct tea trade with China, importers were anxious to secure the earliest cargoes of a new crop

The fastest clipper ships were engaged in the trade. Great haste in loading them was followed by a hot race to reach New York first.

The first cargo brought the best price and large profits. The successful Captain was always rewarded, so every known aid to navigation was adopted.

The young captain of one of Mr. Astor's clippers bought, on one of his trips, a new chronometer, and with its aid made a quick passage, and arrived first. He put the price of it into the expense account of the trip, but Mr. Astor threw it out, insisting that such an item of expense for new fangled notions could not be allowed.

The Captain thereupon resigned and took service with a rival line.

The next year he reached port long in advance of any competitor, to the great delight and profit of his employers and the chagrin of Mr. Astor.

Not long after they chanced to meet, and Mr. Astor inquired:

"By the way, Captain, how much did that chronometer cost you?"

"Six hundred dollars," then, with a quizzical glance, he asked:

"And how much has it cost you, Mr. Astor?"

"Sixty thousand dollars."

Men are often unfortunate in the rejection of what they call new fangled notions.

There are sick men who refuse, even when their physicians tell them they cannot help them, to take Warner's Safe Cure, because it is a "new fangled" proprietary medicine. The result is they lose—life and health.

Thousands of other men have been restored to health by it, as the testimonials furnished to the public show. These testimonials cannot be doubted. The proprietor have a standing offer of $5,000 to any one who will show that any testimonial published by them is not, so far as they know, entirely true.

Dr. Andrew Wilson, Fellow of the Royal Society, of Edinburgh, the editor of "Health," London, Eng., says, in his magazine, in answer to an inquiry, "Warner's Safe Cure is of a perfectly safe character, and perfectly reliable."

The refusal of a manufacturing firm to pay for the patent of a new invention by one of their workmen, cost them their entire business. A new firm took out the patent and were soon enabled to make goods enough cheaper to drive the old firm out of business; and many a physician is daily finding his patients, long-time chronic invalids, unaccountably restored to health by the use of the new kidney specific. New fangled notions are sometimes very valuable, and it costs too much to foolishly reject them.

When asked whether the union jacks and the ensigns of the navy would have four new stars added in recognition of the four new States of the Union, Capt. Ramsay, commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, said: "The flags of the navy will not be changed to represent the four new States until the final ratification of the act of Congress is made. It is not likely that new flags will be made, but the four stars will be added to the union jack and the blue field of the ensign."

NOTHING LIKE IT.

Great Rejoicing in the Conover Family. Crutches Laid Aside After Twenty Years' Use.

I have been afflicted with rheumatism twenty years. For the last ten years have been obliged to use crutches. Often my left hip and knee would entirely give out. Have expended a large amount of money for remedies recommended as a cure for that terrible disease; have used the most powerful liniments on my hip and knee to sooth the pain, that I might get a little sleep. My hip and knee had lost nearly all strength by the use of liniments, and I could get no help. I saw an advertisement of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, ordered half a dozen bottles, took them and received some relief, and ordered another dozen. Have taken seven of the last dozen, and I am happy in saying that I know I am being cured. Have not used any liniment since I commenced taking your syrup. When I began taking your syrup I could not take a step without the use of a cane; neither could I turn myself in bed without aid; can now turn in bed without any trouble, can walk about my house and office without the use of my cane, often losing track of it, or the reason when I take a long walk I take it along. My office is four blocks from my house; I have not walked to or from it for over a year until last Thursday, a week. Since that time I have walked to and from it every day, except Sunday. I am truly rejoicing that I am fast being relieved from such a terrible affliction. Very truly,

S. S. CONOVER,
Agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Manistee, Mich.

In high spirits—Alcohol.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Things Worth Knowing.

In some forms of headache a towel or a napkin wrung out of hot water—as hot as can be borne—and wound around the head affords relief.

To protect the interior of a rifle barrel from rust use vaseline. Give the gun bore a good wash with hot water first, then dry and apply the vaseline.

A good remedy for damp hands is eau de Cologne four ounces, tincture of belladonna half an ounce. The hands to be rubbed several times a day.

Chemists say that it takes more than twice as much sugar to sweeten preserves, sauces, etc., if put in when they begin to cook as it does to sweeten after the fruit is cooked.

To get rid of soft corns apply wool soaked in caster oil. Hard ones should be painted with following solvent: Salicylic acid, one drachm; atropine, two drops; flexile collodion, one ounce.

Agony is Courted

By persons who, attacked by a mild form of rheumatism, neglect to seek prompt relief. Subsequent torture is prevented by an immediate resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Slight exposure, an occasional draught, will beget this painful malady, where there is a predisposition to it in the blood. It is not difficult to arrest the trouble at the outset, but well nigh impossible to eradicate it when matured. No evidence in relation to this superb blood depurent is more positive than that which establishes its efficacy as a preventive and remedy for rheumatism. Not only is it thorough, but safe, which the vegetable and mineral poisons, often taken as curatives of the disease, are not. Besides expelling the rheumatic virus from the system, it overcomes fever and ague, biliousness, constipation and dyspepsia.

Food for gossip—Tongue.

Forced to Leave Home.

Over 60 people were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a Free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood is bad, your liver and kidneys out of order, if you are constipated and have headache and an unsightly complexion, don't fail to call on any druggist to-day for a Free Sample of this grand remedy. The ladies praise it. Every one likes it. Large size packages, 50 cents.

Kate Field wants to make treating an offence.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., New York City, will receive the receipt free of charge.

The maiden's flower—Forget-me-not.

The Difficulty Experienced

In taking Cod Liver Oil is entirely overcome in Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy that has ever been produced for the cure of Consumption, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases. Do not fail to try it.

A fixed fact—One that gets into a woman's head.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

It's the bald headed man who would like to see nature putting on airs.

Students, Teachers (male or female), Clergymen and others in need of change of employment, should not fail to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. Their great success shows that they have got the true ideas about making money. They can show you how to employ odd hours profitably.

A big head is no more the evidence of brains than a paper collar is of a shirt.

For strengthening and clearing the voice, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches"—"I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

Read Dr. Sarber's card in another column.

If afflicted with sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

ST. JACOBS OIL
FOR POULTRY.
—CURES—
Chicken Cholera and all Diseases of Poultry.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.—*Mix a pill of bread or dough saturated with St. Jacobs Oil. If the fowl cannot swallow force it down the throat. Mix some corn-meal dough with the Oil. Give nothing else. They will finally eat and be cured.*

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.
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AGENTS WANTED!
—CIRCULARS FREE.—
1,000 Brewster's Safety Rein Holders given away to introduce them. Every horse owner buys from 1 to 6. Lines never under horses' feet. Send 25 cents in stamps to pay postage and packing for Nickel-Plated Sample that sells for 65c. Brewster Mf. Co., Holly, Mich.

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DR. HORNE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT positively cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LIVER, KIDNEY and exhausting chronic diseases of both sexes. Contains 23 to 100 degrees of Electricity. GUARANTEED the latest improved, cheapest, scientific, powerful, durable and effective MEDICAL ELECTRIC BELT in the WORLD. Electric Suspensories free with Male Belts. Avoid bogus companies with many aliases and worthless imitations. ELECTRIC TRUSSES FOR RUPTURE. 9,000 cured. Send stamp for illustrated pamphlet.
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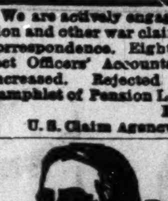

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For House, Barn, and all out-buildings.
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Price complete
$2 per 100 sq. Feet.
Improve and protect your out buildings, fences, etc., with Slate Paint. It is durable, ornamental, easily applied, and costs in barrels only
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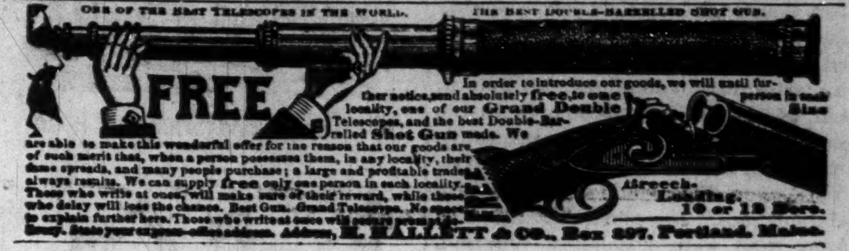

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FREE

In order to introduce our goods, we will until further notice, send absolutely free, to one person in each locality, one of our Grand Double Telescopes, and the best Double-Barrelled Shot Gun made. We are able to make this wonderful offer for the reason that our goods are of such merit that, when a person possesses them, in any locality, their fame spreads, and many people purchase; a large and profitable trade always results. We can supply free only one person in each locality. Those who write at once, will make sure of their reward, while those who delay will lose the chance. Best Gun. Grand Telescope. No space to explain further here. Those who write at once will secure promptly delivery. State your express-office address. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 297, Portland, Maine.

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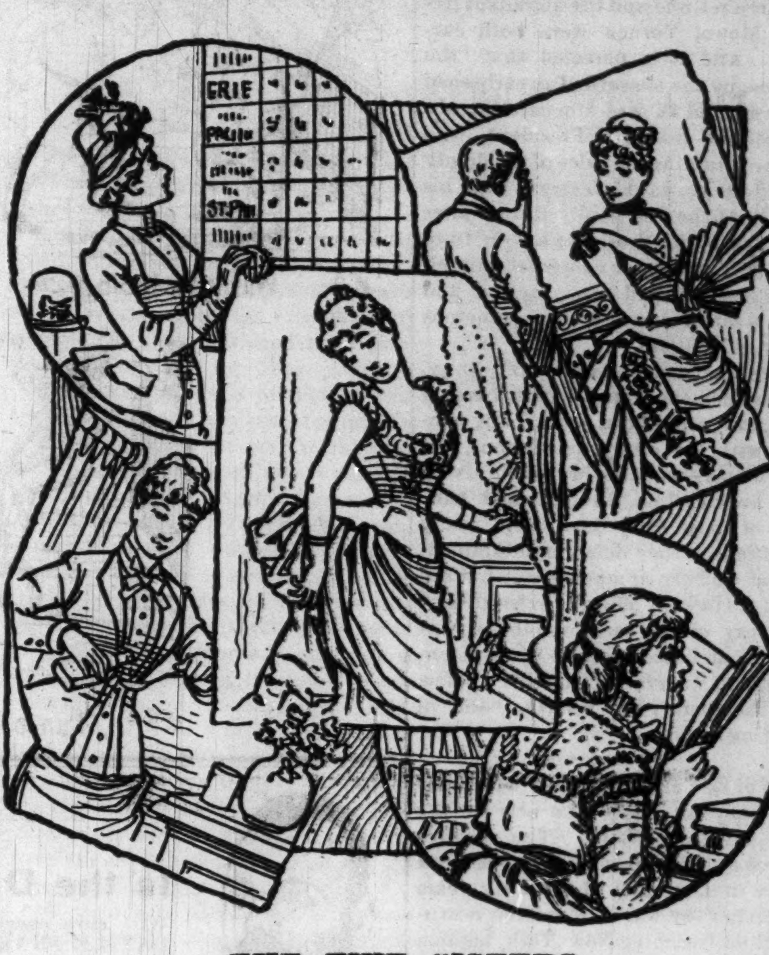
A Breech-Loading. 10 or 12 Bore.



THE FIVE SISTERS.

There were five fair sisters, and each had an aim—
Flora would fain be a fashionable dame;
Scholarly Susan's selection was books;
Coquettish Cora cared more for good looks;
Anna, ambitious aspired after wealth;
Sensible Sarah sought first for good health.

Cora's beauty quickly faded; Susan's eyesight failed from over-study; Flora became nervous and fretful in striving after fashion, and a sickly family kept Anna's husband poor. But sensible Sarah took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and grew daily more healthy, charming and beautiful, and married rich.

Moral.—To cleanse, purify and enrich the blood and insure a clear, blooming, rosy complexion, use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

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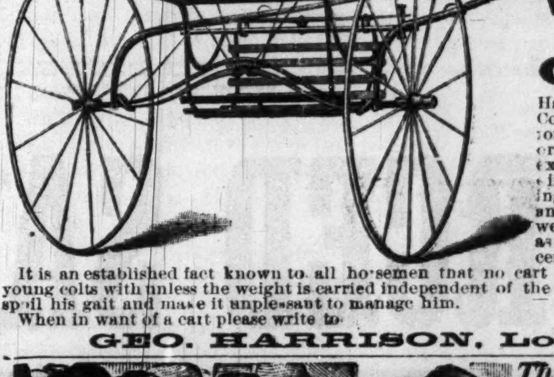
$500 REWARD is offered by the manufacturers of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY, for a case of Catarrh in the Head which they cannot cure. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. 50c., by druggists.



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It is an established fact known to all horsemen that no cart is fit to use, especially to break young colts with unless the weight is carried independent of the shafts, as any shaft motion will spoil his gait and make it unpleasant to manage him.

When in want of a cart please write to
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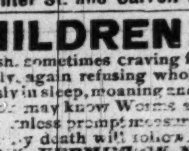

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CHILDREN are IRRITABLE
Feverish, sometimes craving food and eating ravenously, again refusing wholesome diet, tossing restlessly in sleep, moaning and grinding the teeth, ... may know Worms are sapping at their ... unless prompt measures are taken, spasms ... death will follow. B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE NEVER FAILS to ... and see for yourself, it has stood the test
FOR 60 YEARS.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St, New York.

MILK I will send for 12 cents in stamps a recipe to increase the flow of milk in Cows 25 per cent. IT WILL DO IT. Sure. Address J. A. SNYDER, Trenton, N. J.
Mention this Paper.

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Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous *Electric & Magnetic current*. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective. Avoid frauds. Over 9,000 cured. Send stamp for pamphlet.
ALSO ELECTRIC BELTS FOR DISEASES.
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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
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The Growth of Luxury.

N. Y. World.

As a Centennial contrast it is instructive to note the difference between the style of living and of entertainment in Washington's time and in his own household in this city and that which now prevails here and in Washington.

In an interesting paper in The Century Constance Cary Harrison recalls the fact that Washington, "goaded by the criticisms of the anti-Federalists upon his taste and splendor" (as she puts it, but, as it would perhaps be more just to say, in deference to public sentiment), "mounted his first establishment in New York upon what would seem to us very simple lines." No more servants were kept than were absolutely required. The large retinue and the abundant living of Mount Vernon were both curtailed. And it is narrated that "the purchase by the steward of an early shad for the sum of $2 was the occasion of a stern rebuke from the President, who upon ascertaining the price of the dainty ordered the steward to carry it from his table." At the first family dinner after the arrival of the President's wife from Virginia, Washington contented himself with a repast of cold roast mutton and bread, washed down with a generous supply of Madeira.

There was plenty of stately ceremony, dignified demeanor and smart dressing at the first "republican court." But compared with the costly decorations, the lavish display and the luxurious living of the present time, the balls and banquets of those early days were really exhibitions of the "democratic simplicity" that we hear so much about but see so little of in high official circles to-day. The decay of the early republics was preceded and accompanied by an ostentatious and enervating luxury. Let us hope that history has lost the habit of repeating itself.

One of Boulanger's closest adherents is an American negro who acts as the great agitator's valet. The negro's name is Jules Simeon, and he was born a slave in Louisiana about forty years ago. After the war he wandered northward, and, reaching New York, became body servant to a wealthy Frenchman who was traveling in this country. Jules returned to Paris with his employer and quickly added to his knowledge of the French tongue the most polished metropolitan pronunciation. He has been in Boulanger's service only two years. In spite of the proverb, Boulanger seems to be a hero to his present valet

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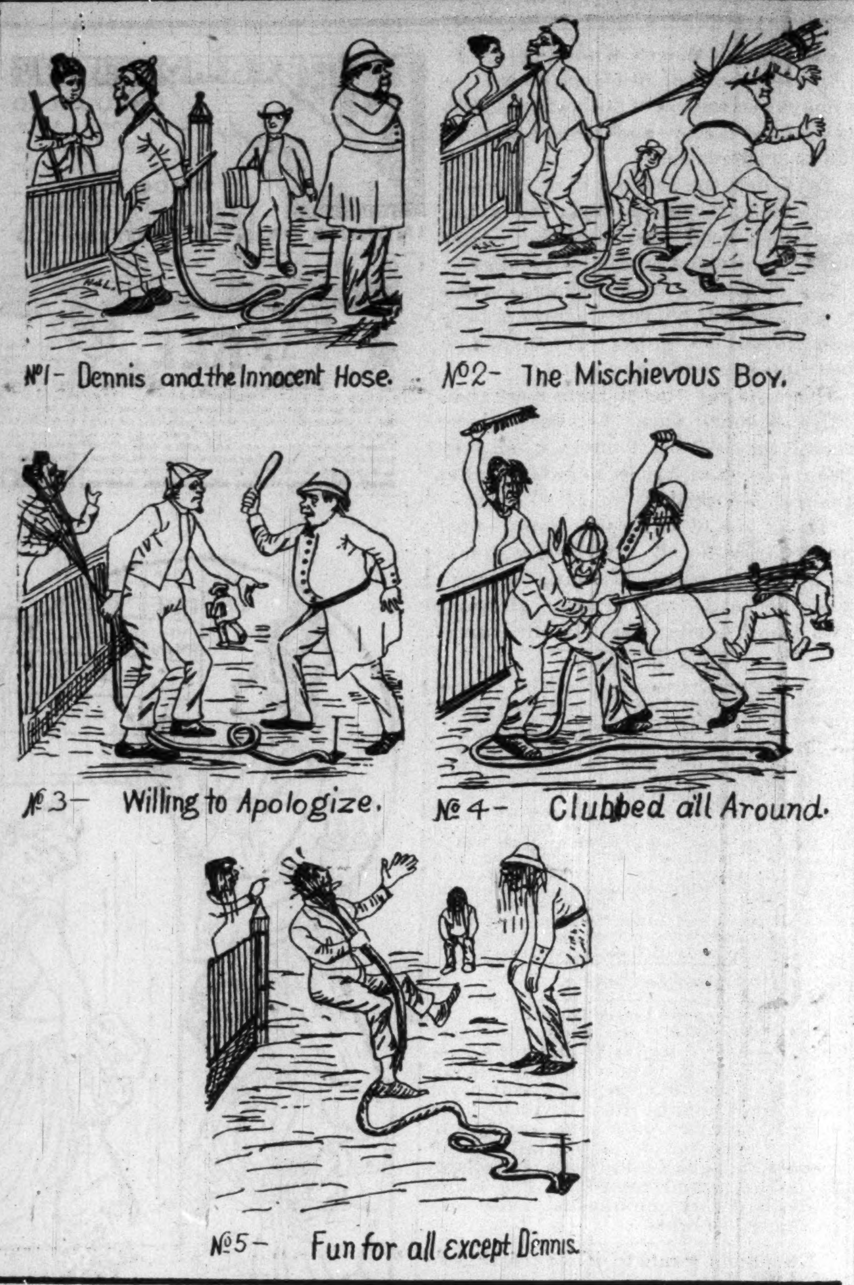
John Kendrick Bangs, the funny editor of Harper's Bazar, was asked why it was that his work always appeared on the last page of that journal. He thought a moment, and then he said: "Why, of course, the wag has to be in the tail."


№1- Dennis and the Innocent Hose.
№2- The Mischievous Boy.
№3- Willing to Apologize.
№4- Clubbed all Around.
№5- Fun for all except Dennis.

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Is the Doctor in Your House?

Will cure every time YELLOW FEVER, SMALL POX, RATTLE SNAKE BITE, MORTIFICATION, RHEUMATISM, CHOLERA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, ASTHMA, COLIC, CHRONIC COUGHS, INFLAMMATION, STOMACH, BOWELS, BLADDER AND KIDNEYS, SORE THROAT, TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE, EARACHE, WEAK EYES, CHILBLAINS, MORBUSBURN, FREEZES, CUTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CRAMPS IN STOMACH OR LIMBS, AND DUMB AGUE. Dr. McGinn's Cuckoo Medicines used internally as well as externally have never failed yet in the worst cases of the most chronic diseases of man and beast, is heir to. Consist only of pure roots and herbs blood making blood cleaning and life sustaining. Its action upon the nerves stops all pains from ten to twenty-five minutes. Keep it in your family for sickness comes when least expected. Price $1.00 and $2.00 per bottle, sent to any postoffice receipt of price. All orders must be accompanied by cash or postoffice money order.

Cuckoo Catarrh Treatment warrated to cure permanently the worst cases of Catarrh in all its stages acute and chronic. Price 50 cents and $1.00 for references. please call at the office. Treatment by mail, no letters answered unless accompanied by four cents in stamps. Address all mail to CUCKOO CO., Manufactured only by DR. T. W. McGINN, Room 6 Cyclorama Block, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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Ought to wear cool underwear in summer when you can buy it so cheap.

Ladies Jersey Vests

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If you want Beaded Wraps or Spring Jackets come and see us.

Come and Bring Your Friends.

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Misses kid button shoes 95 cents. Ladies full dongola button shoes, sold everywhere for $2.00 to $2.50, we have these at $1.25 See them you will buy them. Ladies fancy colored oxford ties 89 cents, worth every time $1.25 and cheap at that. Gent's fine sewed dongola goat in button, lace and congress, nine styles to select from, going at $2.00, you pay $3.00 forthe same shoes and consider them cheap, well they are worth $3.00 but

We Will Save You $1.

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Miss this Sale,

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